Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

[illegible] the Champion in the Billiard Tournament.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW MUTUAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Pacific Bank Failure a Complete Success —Mrs. Lincoln's Financial Condition as Reported from another Standpoint.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

New York, Nov. 26.—At the billiard tournament [illegible] Dion defeated Carter. This gives Dion the [illegible] prize ($1000) and the diamond cue, he having won seven out of nine games. There was a tie [illegible] concluding the regular series between Sexton and Schaefer, the latter winning; Sexton made 172, [illegible] gives Schaefer the $700. The games to decide [illegible] for the third and fourth prizes resulted as follows: Morris defeated Wallace, 300 to 262, and Slosson beat Wallace 300 to 220.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company.

New York, Nov. 21.—The new telegraph enterprise, known as the Mutual Union Telegraph company, promises to be of vast importance to the [illegible] and public of all sections of the country. [illegible] Gamble, the general manager of the new [illegible], says that it will be run purely as a commercial enterprise. Keene is a bondholder, but will [illegible] no active part in the direction of affairs. Unlike most telegraph companies that have started [illegible], the Mutual company does not propose [illegible] itself with a press association or its [illegible] to compete with the associated press or the [illegible]. It is stated by its manager that no [illegible] will be made to gather and supply news to [illegible] individuals and to the press. They will, [illegible] the service of press associations [illegible] newspapers at low rates—lower than [illegible] by the Western Union company—and it is [illegible] that by this arrangement a large share of [illegible] special service of newspapers will find its way [illegible] the new company.

Russian Israelites.

[illegible] hundred and fifty more Russian Israelites arrived this morning. Many of them will be sent [illegible] by the Russian Immigrant Aid society.

A Report Corrected.

[illegible], Nov. 26.—So far from Mrs. Abraham Lincoln being short of funds, as alleged in recent New [illegible] dispatches, her friends in Springfield say she [illegible] has an income of $6000—arising from her pension and $[illegible] government bonds which have recently been called, this reducing that source of revenue [illegible] and from other private sources. Since [illegible] came back from Europe, a year and a half ago, [illegible] has saved $5000 from her income.

An Old Pioneer Dead.

[illegible], Nov. 26.—Samuel Hoard, one of the [illegible] settlers of Chicago, died last night. He was [illegible] in Chicago during Lincoln's administration.

The Pacific Bank Failure.

[illegible], Nov. 26.—The bank examiners have completed the examination of the affairs of the Pacific [illegible]. The report is not to be given out for several [illegible], but it is authoritatively stated that the condition of the bank is so unfavorable that the United [illegible] comptroller yesterday requested the associated banks to nominate a receiver and wind up its [illegible].

Will Contest the Election.

[illegible], Nov. 26.—It has been learned that [illegible] King, greenback republican candidate [illegible] governor of this state at the recent election, will [illegible] serve General Lowry, his democratic [illegible], of his intention to contest the latter's election. Lowry claims to have carried the state by at [illegible] over King, who charges he was beaten by [illegible] and ballot-box stuffing. Considerable interest is manifested in the matter.

[illegible] Merchant Failed.

Louisville, Nov. 26.—James Bradley an extensive [illegible] merchant, has failed. Liabilities, $150,000.

A Destructive Blaze.

[illegible], Mo., Nov. 26.—Half the principal [illegible] houses of the town are burned. The loss [illegible].

Unusual Weather.

New Orleans, Nov. 26.—A killing frost has occurred all over the state and ice formed on standing [illegible].

CRIMINAL NOTES.

A Murderous Cowboy.

[illegible], Nov. 25.—At Sidney, Nebraska, last night [illegible] James Jameson and Henry Coyne, cowboys, were wrestling in a saloon, and James got the [illegible] of it and ran for his revolver, and said he would kill Coyne. Coyne, however, got the drop on [illegible] and fatally shot him. Coyne ran out of the saloon, jumping on a horse, escaped. A posse is [illegible]. Jameson died this evening.

Justly Incensed.

[illegible], N. C., Nov. 26.—Thos. M. Lynch, an old [illegible] respected citizen, has been missed from home. [illegible] found his body, his head crushed in, lying [illegible] and under a bridge. Near by they found [illegible] negroes dividing the money and property taken [illegible] the murdered man. The negroes are in jail. [illegible] greatly incensed.

A Murderer Arrested.

[illegible], Nov. 26.—John Galus of Litzenberg, Germany, was arrested this morning for the murder of [illegible], a bachelor farmer at North Evanston. [illegible] receipts and clothing of the dead man were [illegible] him. He admits the killing and has been [illegible] to Evanston to await examination. The prisoner confessed his guilt in the most nonchalant [illegible]. He said the old man Hoessler, his victim, had [illegible] a vile epithet to him on the night of the [illegible] because he asked Hoessler for a loan. Hoessler [illegible] told him where the money was which he [illegible] received from the sale of his cow, $23, and then [illegible] seized an ax and struck him four or [illegible] on the head. Then he took the murdered [illegible] money and clothes and left. Since then he [illegible] working in an imbecile way from saloon to [illegible] in Chicago. The prisoner was sent to Evanston. [illegible] entire sum of money was found in his boot.

Some Hangings.

[illegible], S. C., Nov. 26.—Henry Johnson was [illegible] yesterday for the murder of John Davis. The [illegible] was private. He had made a full confession [illegible] the trial, saying that a conjurer had [illegible] him charms to shoot Davis and win his wife [illegible] the penalty. He only succeeded in winning [illegible] wife. The other charms failed him.

[illegible], Texas, Nov. 26.—Joe Harris was [illegible] here this afternoon for the murder of two [illegible] Brown and Heck, whom he butchered in bed [illegible] robbed a year ago. Death was quick, and [illegible] good order among the large crowd present.

[illegible], Nov. 26.—Richard James, colored, [illegible] at Marion courthouse yesterday for the [illegible] of Jas. Harrell, a prominent citizen. In a [illegible] he proclaimed his innocence.

[illegible], Ga., Nov. 26.—Taliaferro county had her [illegible] to-day. Sang Armor (colored) was [illegible] in Crawfordsville near the scene of the murder [illegible] of Jane Ellington, an old white man, in April [illegible]. The prisoner was respited one month in expectation of implicating several others. The case [illegible] the other parties was not made out. Just [illegible] the drop fell to-day, futile efforts were made [illegible] to induce him to tell all he knew of the [illegible].

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

Gibson's Report.

Washington, Nov. 26.—A. M. Gibson, who made a [illegible] star route cases, has written a long letter [illegible] Attorney-General Phillips, in which he [illegible]. The chief clerk of the department of justice [illegible] a letter to him that there is nothing of record [illegible] department of justice to authorize the [illegible] to the report as "special assistant [illegible] for the United States." Mr. Gibson gives a [illegible] history of its connection with the cases, [illegible] he was invited to assist in the prosecution [illegible] attorney general and postmaster general, and [illegible] the approval of the president. Gibson further [illegible] the attorney general on November 14th directed [illegible] to submit a report to the postmaster general. The postmaster general gave directions to [illegible] the report printed as a part of the annual report, and designated it at the same time to appear [illegible] after the report of the second assistant postmaster general, and Col. Geo. Bliss was fully [illegible] of the fact that I had prepared the report and [illegible] he would stand behind it. I respectfully suggest that you will at as early a date as practicable communicate with the attorney general on [illegible] subject, and if he agrees with my statement of [illegible] and circumstances, that you will direct the [illegible] clerk to make a record of my appointment as [illegible] special assistant attorney for the United States." [illegible] acting attorney replies: "The title assumed by [illegible] is justified by nothing upon the records, and can [illegible] justified in no other way. There is neither commission nor oath of office upon the files of this department, and both are necessary to the creation of [illegible] attorney general of the United States. Upon this [illegible] of facts, I must assume you have misunderstood the character of the agency which you have [illegible] from Attorney-General MacVeagh."

A. M. Gibson may be a very bad man, but is by no [illegible] a fool. He had certainly proper authority [illegible] the attorney general to assist in the conduct of [illegible] star route cases, and was instructed by MacVeagh to [illegible] his reports, whether or not he had authority [illegible] publish. It is not known, but publishing the reports without authority is not a penal offense, or else [illegible] Lincoln can procure the arrest of almost [illegible] officers of the war department.

Before the Grand Jury.

Washington, Nov. 26.—John B. Sherman, bookkeeper in the sixth auditor's office; W. D. Burbage, [illegible] in the same office; M. E. Fisher, former mail [illegible], and A. M. Gibson, appeared before the grand jury to-day.

IN MEMORY OF GARFIELD.

A Touching Demonstration.

Boston, Nov. 26.—A letter from Buenos Ayres says: The death of President Garfield grieved me sorely. A very touching demonstration was made at Buenos Ayres. Fifteen thousand persons marched past the American legation with various national banners [illegible] and eighteen bands in the procession playing dirges. The United States minister stood on the balcony with many American residents, but not a speech, not even a human voice was heard. Three [illegible] residents of that country walked in the ranks. [illegible] 3000 and 8000 were Italian residents, about [illegible] French and about 1500 Germans.

Masonic Condolence.

New York, Nov. 27.—A *Herald's* London special [illegible]: At the next meeting of the grand lodge of England Free Masons on December 7th, the grand master, the Prince of Wales, will move that this grand lodge agree to a vote of condolence with the widow and family of the late brother, James Abram Garfield, president of the United States of America, who died on the 19th of September last from wounds received from the hands of an assassin.

C. A. Pickett, sentenced to serve seven years in the penitentiary for an assault with intent to commit rape, was placed in that institution a few days [illegible]. Pickett was warden of the penitentiary under Superintendent Sloan, some twenty-five years [illegible], when its location was in Portland.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Speakership.

New York, Nov. 26.—A *Times* Washington special, in reviewing the speakership contest, says: The west can dominate the situation if western representatives can be held on the sectional line, because it is pretty certain a majority of ten southern votes would go to the western candidate. But can the sectional issue be successfully maintained? Kiefer, Kasson, Burrows and other western aspirants affect to believe it can and will, and Pacific slope members led by the [illegible] of Page of California say it must be successfully maintained if the great west is to receive the recognition that is demanded by her great political importance and her greater material interests. Hiscock leads others in present strength, and will likely have 60 votes on the first ballot. Kiefer of Ohio is not only a strong candidate, but his canvass is being managed by some of the oldest and ablest republican members. He will start with the 15 votes of his state, and at least 45 others from states west of the Missouri river. On the first ballot Kiefer is likely to receive 40 votes. Whether the scattered forces of the west will be consolidated on Kiefer or Kasson after the first ballot is a problem. It is not unlikely Hiscock will be elected, but if Kiefer remains in the field he will press the New York member pretty close. Kasson's ability as a leader is being used against him, as it is said he will be wanted on the floor.

Want to Make Themselves Heard.

Greenbackers here are working every point for some advantage. They are trying to make a trade with republicans to elect De La Matyr clerk of the house, in exchange for greenback votes for speaker. Greenback agents have talked with all the candidates for speaker, trying to make this trade with each one, but it will not be consummated. Brumm of Pennsylvania, says all reports that he will go into the republican caucus are untrue. He is a greenbacker and will stand with his party. He will not vote for any republican candidate for speaker, but will insist on putting a greenback candidate in the field. It now looks as if the greenback members will stand together at first and try to compel the recognition they demand in exchange for their votes. Some of them have intimated that they will run Belford of Colorado, for speaker and that he would accept their nomination, but Belford's friends here say there is not a word of truth in this and that he is as staunch a republican as ever.

Some Claims.

Commercial's Washington special: Friends of Keifer do not concede that Kasson will enter the republican caucus with the strongest support from the west, and claim that their candidate will lead by many votes. They claim Keifer will get all the republican votes from Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and California, and some from Illinois, and that the contest is now practically between Keifer and Hiscock.

Official Changes.

The resignation of Assistant U. S. Treasurer Hitt has been received at the treasury department. It is understood the office has been tendered to a gentleman of high standing in commercial circles at New York city.

Cabinet Candidates.

New York, Nov. 26.—*Times* Washington: In cabinet talk the names of only a little handful of men are mentioned. Very probably the positions will be filled out of this number. This handful is composed of ex-Senator Chaffee of Colorado, ex-Senator Howe of Wisconsin, ex-Senator Sargent of California, ex-Secretary E. S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri, ex-Marshal W. W. Dudley of Indiana, now commissioner of pensions, Gen. Edward F. Beale, Emory Storrs of Illinois, Gen. Longstreet of Georgia, Judge Settle of North Carolina, and ex-Gov. Davis of Texas. There are some indications that Chaffee will secure the post-office department.

The South American Trouble.

A *Commercial's* Washington special says: A high official who knows whereof he speaks says the United States government will enter a remonstrance against the policy pursued by Chili towards Peru, and intimate in the strongest terms that this government cannot look on quietly and see the Peruvian government divested of all its power as a nation, and that the time has come for Chili to change its policy of humiliating Peru and forcing her to a position from which she cannot recover. It is believed that the opinion will also be expressed that our government regards the terms exacted of Peru as both oppressive and unjust, and confidently expects some moderation in the policy now pursued by Chili toward her conquered foe. In regard to the action of Ministers Kilpatrick and Hurlbut, and the unfortunate quarrel in which they have become engaged, it is learned that supplementary letters of instructions have already been forwarded to each, which will adjust the differences, and enable the ministers to comprehend more clearly their duties, and the policy to be pursued in reference to the governments. It is understood Judge Bancroft Davis will enter the state department with Frelinghuysen, as assistant secretary relieving Hitt, who will be given another position, and the vacancy thus created on the court of claims bench will be filled by the appointment of Secretary Hunt.

A Scheme of Capitalists.

Times' Washington: There is excellent reason for believing that the present threatening relations between this country and Chili are the direct outgrowth of gigantic Washington lobby schemes. Claims of Americans against Peru on account of guano grants are now owned by a syndicate of capitalists and politicians with headquarters here. These claims are now reported as having been run up to something like $1,000,000,000, and scrip representing millions has been issued for use here and elsewhere in inducing the United States to insist upon such action on the part of Chili towards Peru as will protect these claims.

An Honor to Page.

Congressman Page was to-day notified by a telegram from the president of the California Vine Culture Society, that he has been appointed a delegate to represent the wine interests of the Pacific coast at the tariff convention to be held in New York on the 29th and 30th inst. He has accepted the appointment and will go to New York to-morrow night.

Oregon Patents.

Patents have been issued this week to the following persons in Oregon: Samuel W. Gaines, of Scio, flax puller; Geo. Applegate, of Yoncalla, sulky plow; and also to Leroy Brown, of Waitsburg, W. T., for a sulky plow.

A Proper Resolution.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—*Tribune's* Washington: The president will not print his message until delivered to congress, thus observing etiquette.

A Forlorn Hope.

Inter-Ocean's Washington: Comptroller Knox thinks the danger over in Boston. He has never feared any wide spread financial disaster from the Pacific bank failure, and now thinks even that bank has some show of righting itself and resuming business.

Land Law Decision.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Attorneys representing the city of Los Angeles recently made application to the commissioner of the general land office for the delivery of patents for the Pueblo lands of Los Angeles, executed August 9, 1866, but recalled before the first delivery in consequence of the discovery of some technical defect in publication, which was subsequently remedied by new proceedings and by the delivery to the city of a patent for the same lands in 1875. Commissioner McFarland, upon receipt of this application, submitted it to Secretary Kirkwood with an expression of opinion that under a decision of the supreme court in the case of McBride against Secretary Schurz, the city is entitled to the patent as of 1866. The secretary yesterday returned the papers, with the remark that if this case has the qualities described by the supreme court in the decision mentioned, the patentee has a perfect right to the patent demanded. Commissioner McFarland, adhering to his opinion that the two cases are analogous, has to-day transmitted a patent to Surveyor-General Wagner for delivery to the city authorities of Los Angeles. It is supposed that the purpose of the city is to plead the statute of limitation under this patent of 1866 against various suits for possession of these very valuable lands, a defense of which could not be made under the patent of 1875.

The secretary of the interior in the case of rancho Nuevo y Potrero, involving the title to eleven square leagues of land in San Diego county, has instructed the commissioner of the general land office to order a survey to be made of said rancho within the exterior boundaries of the original survey which shall exclude the 14,000 acres patented in 1870 to Gustave Maho. The rancho was originally confirmed to the guardian for minor children of Miguel Pedrorena.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

New York, Nov. 26.—Another conference was held yesterday between representatives of the Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, but nothing of importance was accomplished.

The earnings of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad for the third week of November increased $3 00.

It is reported that railroads interested in Colorado business have formed a pool, with the Rock Island, Burlington and Quincy, and Northwestern railroads in the northern division, and Chicago and Alton, Missouri Pacific, Wabash, and St. Louis and San Francisco in the southern.

London was a large buyer of Denver and Wabash yesterday. Amsterdam bought Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific bonds.

The Atlantic and Pacific company voted yesterday to prosecute work vigorously until the line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific is in operation.

Another Through Line.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—H. M. Hoxie, general manager of the Iron Mountain, International and Great Northern and Texas and Pacific railroads, accompanied by Seth Fink, general passenger agent, and several other officials, left here to-day for El Paso and Laredo, Texas, where they will make a preliminary arrangement for running a train from St. Louis to San Francisco via the Southern Pacific from El Paso and the Mexican border at Laredo. It is expected that through cars will be run from St. Louis to San Francisco and the Texas and Pacific be completed and in operation by Jan. 1st, and the International and Great Northern reach Laredo by the middle of December. The San Francisco line route will be called the triple line and be formed by the Iron Mountain, Texas and Pacific, and Southern Pacific.

The Railroad Grabbers.

New York, Nov. 25.—The report that Gould, Sage and their friends have obtained a controlling interest in the New York and New England road is confirmed. Arrangements will be made soon whereby the trains of that line will enter the city by the Manhattan elevated.

MEXICO.

Investigating Mexican Troubles.

Tucson, Nov. 27.—News from Altar, Sonora, says that Gov. Ortiz will be there on the first of December to look personally into the trouble existing between American mining companies and Mexican citizens. It is said that he has been badly deceived by pretenses and thus led to make some mistakes. Although a lawyer of fine attainments, he seems to be imbued with monarchial ideas which are strongly condemned by the people.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

The Prisoner Continues his Disgusting "Back Talk."

JUDGE COX THREATENS TO HAVE HIM GAGGED.

The Assassin Considers Beecher a "Crank"—Mrs. Scoville and Thomas North Relate Some Domestic History of the Guiteau Family, etc., etc., etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Washington, Nov. 25.

Scoville concluded his remarks, and after some minutes' expostulation succeeded in quieting Guiteau.

Two other witnesses were called, but failed to respond.

Joseph B. Smith, of Freeport, Ill., as to his acquaintance with Guiteau, said he saw Guiteau one several times last spring. Frequent references were made during conversation to an office Guiteau was expecting to have. Witness told Guiteau he had no show for the Paris consulship, and he would help him to get a clerkship or some minor position where there was little responsibility attaching, but Guiteau became very indignant, and said, "You watch the papers the next three or four days and you will see my appointment to the Paris consulship." Witness visited Guiteau some days since in jail, and asked him why he killed President Garfield. The prisoner was lying down on his couch; he rose, excitedly, and began a rambling sort of speech, saying, "I didn't do it, the Lord did it; I was only the Lord's instrument in removing the president." At times the prisoner would show great excitement, striking his fists against the wall with considerable violence, and then would relapse into a perfectly quiet state, speaking almost in a whisper. Witness received the impression that Guiteau was of unsound mind. Being pressed for a more direct answer, he replied, "I had not a doubt of it."

Upon cross-examination, witness stated the last time he saw Guiteau was on Tuesday evening before the assassination of Gen. Garfield and insisted he did not see prisoner for a month previous to July 1st. Witness was sure of the correctness of his statement, as he went directly to Saratoga and heard there of the killing of the president.

Guiteau shouted out: "I say it was the 1st of May. I don't forget anything. You see that's the matter with my brain; when anything gets in there, it sticks."

Witness resumed, when Guiteau broke in again, directly contradicting him. He was cautioned to keep quiet, and retorted: "We want the facts, judge, to go before the jury, and nothing else. I claim my act was inspired by the Deity. I stake my case on that position, and I'll take my chances on the result."

The court, impatient at the prisoner's constant interruption of counsel and witness, in a stern and determined manner said: "If there is no other way of preventing these interruptions, you will have to be gagged."

"Well—" began the prisoner.

"Keep your mouth shut," thundered the judge, "and don't interrupt again during this trial! I do not desire it; but if the trial cannot go on without resort to gagging, it will have to be done."

Even this threat, though it had a momentary effect on the prisoner, could not entirely repress him, and he again denied the conversation detailed by witness, who was "a very good fellow but wrong there." "I am going to have the facts in this case," he continued, "and nothing but facts. I want the judge and jury to decide upon facts and nothing else. Witness is entirely erroneous in his memory."

Davidge—Did Guiteau say you would see his name in the newspapers in a few days as consul to Paris or that he would make a fuss?"

Answer—He said, "If I do not get it —" (reflecting), I will and his exact language.

The prisoner, interrupting—It's absolutely false. I never said any such thing. That has nothing at all to do with my intending to remove the president. I rest the defense entirely on the inspiration which came from the Deity for that act, and will take my chances on the result. I do not want any lying or nonsense in this business, and I will not have—

Davidge, to witness—Go on.

Witness—He said, in connection with the administration, "If he did not get the Paris consulate he would either make a fuss about it, or would do something about it in the newspapers."

Prisoner—I never said anything of the kind, and never thought of anything of the kind. That is the result of your own imagination. Mr. Reed, it is not true. You are a good fellow, and I think a good deal of you, but you are mistaken in your facts. After a pause, "I was not in the habit of telling my business in that kind of a way to anybody.

Davidge—Further inquired about prisoner appearing to defend criminal cases in Chicago and witness said he could not tell how many cases he had appeared in.

Prisoner—That's another mistake. I never had a criminal case in Chicago.

Davidge—Come back to the prisoner's statement that his pamphlet on Christ's second coming was as much inspired as the new testament.

"I claimed it then," the prisoner broke in, "and I claim it now just as much inspired as the old testament or new testament either."

Davidge (to witness—You said something of your translating the Greek testament.

Witness—I said Guiteau said he had seen something which I had written in Chicago about the translation of the testament.

Prisoner—That's true. I did something of the kind; Mr. Reed is a fine Greek scholar.

After recess Scoville asked for an attachment against Emory A. Storrs. He understood Storrs had been served with a subpena, but positively refused to come. As there might be some doubt whether the subpena had been actually served, he would postpone his application for the present.

The prisoner in this connection expressed the hope that Storrs would not be attached unless absolutely necessary, because he was a very nice fellow.

H. Bamerling, a lawyer of Williamsport, Pa., who formerly lived in Freeport, Ill., testified to the peculiarities of Luther W. Guiteau.

Cross-examination proved to be very amusing, he being rather prosy and desiring to give explanations of answers.

Davidge questioned witness searchingly in regard to a letter which his son at his request had written to Freeport to Mr. Oller, making inquiries as to the strange action of Luther W. Guiteau. Witness replied he had told his son to write such a letter, not out of any love for Charles J. Guiteau, but out of respect for the family. "I loved L. W. Guiteau," said witness dramatically "as I did my own brother."

"You have been a sort of consulting counsel in this case."

"I gave Scoville all the assistance I could. I prepared a brief on the question of insanity. I don't want to disguise nothing. I assisted Scoville in every way, manner and form in the case. I have no love for the prisoner; none whatever, because, as I say to you, I thought it was a terrible wrong in shooting the president, and I think so to-day." Witness said he had no acquaintance with the prisoner, but subsequently said prisoner had made threats against him.

"Why," broke in the prisoner, "I never saw you before in my life until you came to jail last Saturday."

Scoville then questioned witness as to the threat.

"Well," began witness, "we had a lyceum in Freeport, and had a debate on the question of taxation of national bonds. I cannot fix the time."

Prisoner—I have not been in Freeport for twenty years. It must have been when I was a boy.

Witness—I was not talking to you, sir.

Prisoner—But I was talking to you.

Witness—You are not fit to talk to.

Witness said at the debate there was Coffin and Guiteau on one side and himself and Dexter Nolan on the other. He said a good deal and wound up the debate by saying the old gentleman was best qualified to fill a position with an apron from his chin to his toes and a knife in his hands in the kitchen of the one-ideas community peeling potatoes.

The whole court-room was convulsed with the grave manner of the witness and evident enjoyment of the way he pitched into the old gentleman.

Witness continued—Prisoner afterwards said he witness ought to have been killed for aggravating the old man (Guiteau's father), but that God had decreed otherwise. Witness told Guiteau's father of this, and the father said not to mind what Guiteau said. This conversation took place in Chicago.

Prisoner excitedly denied there was a word of truth in the story.

The simplicity, nonchalance and solemnity of the witness caused the greatest merriment.

Prisoner addressed him saying: "He seemed to be a good fellow, but he never knew him before."

Thos. North of Chicago, formerly of Freeport, testified; Luther Guiteau was not of right mind and the prisoner, was an exaggerated *fac simile* of his father. He never saw anything hypocritical or dishonest in the prisoner and his father was an intensely sincere man. He related the peculiar mode of saying grace at the table of the elder Guiteau, which included the use of the words, "I confess Christ within me with thankful heart for this food, and thank Christ for this dinner," etc. On one of these occasions, after grace had been said, Charles Guiteau, or Julius, as many called him then, came to the table late and was spoken to by his father in a peremptory and offensive tone. Charles passing behind his father's chair, struck his father on the back of his neck. His father at once jumped from the chair, clinched and struggled, until finally Charles surrendered and then they withdrew from the table by themselves and talked the matter over, and came back and went on with their meal. This was a sudden outburst on both sides.

Prisoner—My mother died when I was seven years old and my father remained a widower until I was twelve. During these years we were exceedingly intimate. After he married there was more or less alienation between us.

Witness wanted to speak of the one idea community. Luther Guiteau was a thorough believer in the tenets of the Oneida community and desired his family to go in the community. His wife, however, did not like her children to join it and objected to going there herself.

Prisoner—That was my stepmother. My mother has been dead a good many years. If she had been alive I never would have behaved in that way.

Witness stated how in a religious and social circle the old gentleman related how himself and wife were ready to join the Oneida community, but were violently opposed in so doing by a son of twenty or twenty-five years. Luther Guiteau jumped from his seat and exclaimed, "Take a knife and slay him as Abraham did Isaac." The manner was so exceedingly shocking it paralyzed the tongues of every one present. Luther attended church occasionally. Sometimes the Presbyterian and sometimes the Methodist.

Prisoner—His idea was he was a good [illegible] did not need to go to church. He was a church unto himself.

Witness spoke of the prisoner when a little boy. He noticed [illegible] to [illegible] was ready [illegible]. He wished to assure the [illegible] of [illegible]. His greatest [illegible]. He was fifteen or sixteen years of age when he [illegible] working in an office. I always felt when I was in contact with him like a [illegible] with [illegible] out.

Prisoner—You and I did not agree very well at that time. That was the reason I did not like you then. I like you now better than I ever did in my life.

Witness went on to testify about Abraham Guiteau.

Luther's brothers. He said his condition of mind was so weak it was not safe to trust him with business.

Davidge questioned him as to the religious circle to which witness had alluded. It came out that this circle was a branch of the Oneida community, with its particular organization, and witness thought the Oneida idea might be realized somewhere in the indefinite future. The prisoner [illegible] the session by saying that Noyes' theory was true. Religion first, then socialism. He said no man has a right to touch socialism until he was acquainted with the true savior. It was his stumbling block to him.

Court then adjourned.

Saturday's Proceedings.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Upon opening of criminal court, Scoville read a telegram from Emory A. Storrs of Chicago, saying he could not possibly at present, owing to professional engagements, come to Washington to testify. Scoville said under the circumstances he would not insist upon an attachment for Storrs.

Davidge, speaking for the prosecution, was willing to have Storrs put upon the stand any time during the progress of the trial, and this understanding was accepted by all parties.

Thos. North then resumed the stand and was cross examined very closely and at great length by Davidge.

Guiteau interrupted at the very outset, and protested there was no truth in the witness' story.

Witness was being examined in regard to a fight between Guiteau and his father. He had a good memory and could remember most everything, but did not recollect any such scene.

The next witness was Senator J. A. Logan of Illinois. As he was sworn the prisoner greeted him with, "how are you senator, I am glad to see you," but the greeting met with no response. Witness detailed two interviews he had with the prisoner. The first was about the 12th or 15th of March last. Prisoner came to his room uninvited, and he did not know who he was. The first thing the prisoner did was to pull a pamphlet out of his pocket and hand to witness, saying it was a speech he had delivered in the recent canvass and asking witness to read it. Witness declined to read it at the time, but said he would take pleasure in reading it afterwards. It was a speech entitled "Garfield against Hancock." The prisoner then said, "that speech elected Garfield president of the United States." He then commenced talking about a position he desired, saying he had the promise of an appointment as consul general to France. He said he had seen Secretary of state Blaine who promised him this appointment provided he could get Senator Logan's recommendation. Witness said, I do not know you and cannot recommend you. Prisoner then went on to say that he resided in Chicago and was a constituent of witness and witness was under obligations to recommend him. He also told witness he had been to New York during the canvass to see the republican national committee there in regard to entering the campaign. He said that the president was a friend of his and he had seen General Garfield somewhere, but not in Washington; that he was satisfied the president was favorably disposed to his appointment, and he would get it, especially if he (witness) would recommend him. Witness again declined. Prisoner then took out of his pocket a sheet of foolscap with about three lines written very closely at the top. It was a recommendation for his appointment. He wanted witness to sign it, but witness declined it and wanted to get rid of him as soon as he could.

Q.—Why?

A.—He did not strike me as a person I would recommend for an office of that character or any other office. I treated him as kindly and politely as I could, but was very desirous of getting rid of him. I did not want to be annoyed with him.

Q.—Was there anything particularly noticeable in his appearance?

A.—He was rather peculiarly clad for the season, there being snow on the street at the time. He had on his feet a pair of sandals or rubbers, or something of that kind, and had no stockings. He wore a light pair of pantaloons and common ordinary coat. A day or two afterwards he came again to my room uninvited, and insisted upon my signing his recommendation, reiterating the same statement as before, of his having the promise of the place if I would recommend him. I again declined. I had in the meantime out of courtesy read his speech. He was a little more excited the second interview, for I tried to dispose of the matter as quickly as possible, and said to him the first time, if I see the secretary of state I will mention your case to him. I did not say I would recommend him, but simply that I would mention his case, and I intended to do so, but probably in a different way from what he supposed I would.

Q.—From what you saw of the prisoner on those occasions, and from what was said and done by him, did you form an opinion as to his mental soundness or unsoundness?

Witness—I am not an expert, and do not know whether I should answer the question.

The court—You may give your opinion in accordance with your observation.

Witness—I thought there was some derangement of his mental organization, but to what extent I could not say. When I went down to breakfast that morning I saw him at the table as a boarder. I called the landlady and asked her if she knew that gentleman. She mentioned his name and said he had told her he was a constituent of mine.

Q.—What was your expression of opinion to the landlady at that time?

A.—I said this: "I do not think he is a proper person to have in your boarding house." She asked why. I said, "I think he is a little off in his head;" or some language of that kind. She asked me what I meant, and I said "I thought he was a little crazy, and she had better not have him in the boarding house." That is about the conversation at that time."

Cross-examination was very brief, and no new points were developed.

Just as witness was released from the stand, Guiteau improved the temporary lull to make the first speech of the day: "I notice my friend Henry Ward Beecher is doing some cranky work in this case. I used to attend his church and prayer meetings, and if your honor knew him as well as I do you would not pay any attention to him. There are a good many people think he is badly cranked socially, and have no doubt that Mrs. Tilton told the truth, and that he lied about it, and I tell him so publicly."

"Oh, well, well, prisoner, that will do for you," said Davidge.

Guiteau was apparently satisfied and nodded with a smile, saying, "That's all right, judge; I have had my say on Beecher and I'm satisfied."

Edmund E. Smith, employed in the republican national committee rooms during the late presidential campaign, thought Guiteau very peculiar, flighty and rambling in his conversation.

Guiteau here interrupted in his accustomary manner, "This gentleman was not in a position to know about matters there. He was only a clerk, anybow, Governor Jewell, ex-Senator Dorsey and the rest of us boys were the ones that did the work there.

John A. Morse, colored, attorney at law, saw Guiteau at the White House during March and April. Took him to be a crazy man.

Mrs. Scoville then took the stand and gave a biographical sketch of Guiteau's life, commencing with his early childhood. When Charles was twelve years old he lived with witness a year in Chicago, where he went to school. She recollected nothing special about him then except he was very affectionate, and she was much attached to him. Five or six years later he went to Ann Arbor to attend school. She went to Ann Arbor to see him, as she had been informed he was going on worse than his father ever had done. She found he had abandoned his studies and was giving his whole time and attention to studying the Baeraen publications of the Oneida community. She argued with him a whole evening, appealing to him to go on quietly, like other young men, and give up that stuff. Her appeals had no effect upon him, however, and she made up her mind he was crazy. She told her uncle, who lived at Ann Arbor, to pay no more attention but let him go his own way as he was "clear gone daft." She afterwards visited him at Oneida community, but had hardly any conversation with him, as they were not left alone a moment together. She thought he acted like a person who had been bewildered, struck on the head or had partly lost his mind.

The prisoner—I had been there three years at that time and was right in the heart of their fanaticism.

Witness went on to relate the prisoner's history, including his admission to the bar, at which she was very much surprised, his marriage and his separation from his wife, down to the time he visited her at Wisconsin in 1875. She noticed then a great change in his personal appearance. He was also very hard to get along with and used to get in a "highfalutin" state. He seemed willing to do anything he was told, but got very much befogged and could not do it. She related the incident of his attacking her with an axe. She had given no provocation, but had got out of patience with him. It was not the axe that frightened her so much as the look of his face. He looked like a wild criminal.

While direct examination of witness was still in progress, court adjourned until monday.

Judge Cox Threatened.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Judge Cox is the recipient of many threatening letters, selections from which show the character of the threats. The following is unique. It is written in a good business hand and is dated St. Paul, but the envelope was taken from the Nicoll house at St. Peter, and the letter mailed from St. Peter Nov. 21st:

Judge Cox, Washington, D. C.: The inclosed article was taken from the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* of Nov. 19, 1881. The people of America say amen to this article. You are making a farce of the Guiteau trial. It is a disgrace to the nation and the world. For the love of God and the country charge that jury to convict him of murder in the first degree. Justice demands that he must hang. If he goes free it is an encouragement to any one who is disappointed at the action of another to coolly murder him. If the jury do not cause him to be hung the people will hang him, and you with him. Do not trifle with the feelings of fifty millions of people. The insanity dodge is too common. Hang a few, and others will not go crazy. The people want justice done. Please read this article carefully. It is full of good sense. The people are becoming disgusted with lawyers and judges. Judge Lynch will soon be the popular judge.

JUSTICE.

The following is verbatim:

OFFICE OF EDWARD DAY, J. P., ETC.,

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Nov. 23, 1881.

Hon. Judge Cox—Sir: The eyes of the world are upon you in the trial of that villain of an assassin Guiteau. The farcical scenes that are daily reported in the New York papers as occurring in your court certainly do not add much to your fitness as a judge sitting in the trial of some important case. In reading my *Times* of today I am shocked at the report, "laughter, laughter." Sir, is this a respectable manner of conducting even a petty case? [illegible] determined that [illegible] to allow a clown to act to amuse the spectators, I would advise you to [illegible] as Mr. [illegible] [illegible] further disgrace the position you [illegible] fill. I will not be surprised to read in my [illegible] that you [illegible] in the laughter with the damned assassin [illegible] at the trial of the meanest murderer the world ever saw. [illegible] I will not be shocked at reading any more [illegible] during this trial. I remain yours,

EDWARD DAY.

Objects, with Emphasis.

New York, Nov. 26.—Dr. Hammond says fifty subpenas will not take him to Washington as witness in the Guiteau trial.

A One-sided Judge.

A World's Washington special says: It is said on behalf of Judge Cox that the lenience he has allowed Guiteau is attributable to two motives. One is his fear of an unfavorable result; and the other a determination that the trial shall be in every respect so fair that whatever the result is neither the prisoner nor his friends shall ever have ground for complaint of unfairness. Rather than lessen the possible [illegible] [illegible], he allows to a low [illegible] the [illegible] of court to [illegible] [illegible] to prosecution and to himself. Whatever [illegible] [illegible] may be applied, it is put out as a plea [illegible] reason for his toleration of Guiteau's impudent statement with which today's proceedings opened, and for his subsequent unduly lenient behavior up to recess, consisting of violent and indecent interruptions of witnesses and repeated contempt of court by keeping up his gabble after he had been ordered to stop.

Food for Thought.

Dr. Samuel G. Armor, dean of the faculty of Long Island college hospital at Brooklyn, says of Guiteau: If such are pronounced irresponsible for their deliberately-planned purposes of murder society has no longer any safeguards against the worst elements of its population. Compared with such characters insane people are comparatively harmless, for they are usually confined.

Guiteau's Brain Softening.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—A *Times* Washington special says: A distinguished medical expert, not officially connected with the Guiteau trial, was in the court room to-day. He closely studied the prisoner and says he clearly shows symptoms of softening of the brain. The expert would not be surprised to see him break down entirely and give way mentally before the trial is over. The intense excitement of the trial is hastening this culmination.

Experts for Guiteau.

Boston, Nov. 26.—Several additional experts on the subject of insanity for the defense in the Guiteau trial, leave for Washington to-night.

Another Witness.

Concord (N. H.) Nov. 26.—The superintendent of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane has been summoned in the Guiteau trial.

English Lawyers Amazed at our Courts.

London, Nov. 26.

Lawyers here are more than ever amazed at the procedure in American courts. A very able criminal lawyer said to me to-day: "What on earth are American judges for? Judge Cox does nothing. He takes no pains to get at the facts as to Guiteau's alleged insanity; he makes no pretense of keeping the lawyers up to their work, but allows them, Corkhill included, to make stump speeches intended for the outside, and he even doesn't discharge the duties of usher and keep order. What's he there for?"

I said that he was probably there to assist the jury in summing up.

"Summing up!" cried my friend the queen's counsel, "Why, American judges don't sum up. They are mere receptacles for evidence dribbled and driveled out to them, and in their summary they simply retail all that stuff to a bored jury and instruct them to bring in a verdict of guilty if they are satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, and to acquit him if they are sure he is innocent. They don't winnow the wheat from the chaff, or marshal facts, or point out inferences to be drawn, but shoot sacks of rubbish which they admit as evidence, into the jury box and expect twelve men chosen according to the American system, because of their almost invincible ignorance to render justice. Why do not American people, who aim at efficiency in all other things, secure trained lawyers for judges and see that great causes like this are committed to competent counsel."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S WIDOW.

She Relates her Troubles to a Chicago Reporter—Her Necessities Greater than her Income.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Chicago, Nov. 2[illegible].—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln at present resides at No. 73 West Twenty-sixth street in this city, where she is undergoing a course of electrical treatment. Her physical condition, while not precarious, is such as to demand constant care, for she is troubled with a spinal difficulty that renders it impossible for her to walk, and which will likely keep her on her back the remainder of her days. Mentally Mrs. Lincoln is active and clear, talks with rapidity and is pleased to meet her friends, who may call to visit her. I spent two hours with her this afternoon, the conversation turning mainly upon the subject now uppermost in her mind, which has during the past week received an excited amount of criticism which will possibly result in an increase of her pension by congress. Mrs. Lincoln says she has felt much grieved to hear that the people of Illinois should give expression to any such statements as have found their way into the press concerning her, and she knows full well the particular source from which these reports have emanated and the personal feelings which have prompted them. This government, she says, owes it to her to see that she is provided for in a manner that her wants may be fully met, and there is no reason why she should not receive some consideration at the hands of the nation that may be contemplated for another, not for her own account so much as an act of justice to the memory of a man to whom this nation owes a great debt of gratitude—Abraham Lincoln. So far as her present financial condition is concerned, Mrs. Lincoln says most positively she has not enough from the government to maintain her. She is under expenses, medical and other, which are large no matter how simply she may live, and as for being a charity subject on the hands of her relatives she will never consent to that. Some had criticised her son Robert because he did not take care of her. She did not desire to have him do so, for he had his own brood to look after, and had his hands full. His kind heart has urged this many times, and also his wife had done the same, but she has insisted it was her duty to live upon her own resources. There had been a story floating about said Mrs. Lincoln, and it was now freshly repeated in western papers that she had received $75,000 from congress and that the interest upon this sum added to the $3000 pension, ought to be enough to maintain her handsomely. There never was a greater falsehood. Congress never gave her $75,000, but immediately after her husband's death that body did vote her the amount of the president's salary for one year ($25,000), less 2 500, which Mr. E. B. Washburne succeeded in having cut off the sum originally intended, and this left her $22,000. She went to Chicago and purchased a house on West Washington street, paying therefor $18,000, and in addition aid out a considerable amount for furniture, so that she had very little left after this transaction from the original amount of the appropriation. She finally found it would cost more than she could afford to keep up the house, so she sold her son Robert that he would pay her $1500 a year for a period of seven years, he might have the property. He agreed to this and paid that sum annually. The property much of the time failed to pay more than half of that revenue, and he was obliged make the payments out of his own pocket. She also gave to Robert the house in Springfield, which was very old and worth but little.

She was prompted in both instances by the desire that her son should have something of what the country had given her in consideration of his father's services. Not until July 15, 1870, more than five years after President Lincoln's death, did Congress see fit to grant her a pension. The original design was to secure her $5000, but it was cut down to 3000, which Charles Sumner, in a letter informing her that it had been voted, advised her not to accept, as it was far below what ought to have been given her, but she felt that $3000 was even better than nothing, and her necessities compelled her to decline to act upon his urgent advice. She has always tried to live frugally, and when in France she lived like a peasant, in small apartments, and did not spend her time traveling, making but infrequent visits to Italy, where she went in winter on account of her health. Often of late she had been obliged to borrow money on her pension claim in order to meet her expenses. It matters not who says what Jacob Bunn has of hers. That is a small amount and concerns nobody. She had not enough money to live on, and she felt it was the duty of congress to increase her pension at least to an amount in keeping with her necessities.

A Word about "Harmony."

Anent the loose talk in Washington of the new president's desire to do the fair thing between the republicans and the Conklingites, the San Francisco *Argonaut* has this to say:

We hear a great deal of the earnest desire of President Arthur to heal divisions in the republican party. While we do not regard this as the first or highest duty of the executive office, it is perhaps pardonable that Mr. Arthur should endeavor to dispense the executive patronage in a manner that will reconcile personal differences within the party lines. If Senator Howe, who has been retired from public life in his own state, and who has made no national reputation at the bar, is to be made attorney-general because he has always been the friend of Conkling, we shall some of us think that it is better to be Warwick than King. If Senator Sargent is to be invited to the cabinet at the instigation of Conkling and Grant—whose politics interest he has always served in this state, even to the support of Gorham, by sitting upon the platform when Gorham repudiated his party and advocated the election of a democratic governor—there will be some who will think that this a curious movement in the direction of harmonizing the republican party of California up to the point that it may support Mr. Arthur for his own succession. We wish President Arthur had a more thorough knowledge of the politics of California, a more intimate acquaintance with the personnel of the republican party; he would be less liable to make mistakes in his endeavors at conciliation.

Brace up the whole system with King of Blood. See advertisement.

A beautiful head of hair is appreciated by everybody, and how to secure it interests everybody. The hair and scalp must be kept free from scurf and dandruff, and not allowed to get dry and harsh. The roots must be stimulated to healthy action. Flexibility and a brilliant gloss are essential. All these requisites are easily secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 26.

H. J. R. 21, by Kuhn, in relation to use of furniture in capitol building; referred.

H. J. R. 22, endorsing Beal's magazine, entitled "Resources of Oregon and Washington;" referred.

H. B. 197, by Kuhn, pilot law.

H. B. 133, by Taylor, in relation to sheriffs of certain counties; approved in 1877, to strike out Yakima county.

H. B. 168, in relation to relocation of county seat of Spokane county; passed.

H. B. 61, in relation to location of county seat of Yakima; lost.

H. J. R. 24, by Preston, authorizing joint committee to examine and report on books of territorial auditor and treasurer; passed.

C. B. 119, for preservation of game; failed.

H. B. 31, in relation to certain witnesses; lost

H. B. 34, regulating hospital for insane; passed.

C. B. 15, to amend an act relative to deaf mutes passed.

H. B. 136, relief of Yakima county; passed.

H. B. 180, substitute for H. B. 86, relative to surveying the territorial road known as Axe Hicklin road in Thurston county; passed.

COUNCIL.

C. M. 3, by Evans, relating to organization of Eastern Washington; tabled.

C. B. 50, by Evans, to repeal an act to enforce judgments upon contracts; passed.

C. B. 131, concerning proclamation by governor; passed.

C. B. 132, by Sharpstein, relating to deeds of trust lost.

Message was read from the governor announcing that James Power had declined the office of regent of the university, and nominating J. W. Sprague for the same.

C. B. 54, providing safety of telegrams; passed.

H. B. 179, declaring roads in cities pub ic highways; passed.

H. B. 156, publication of local notices; passed.

H. B. 177, relating to great seal of the territory; passed.

H. B. 184, aliens; passed

H. B. 189, toll for grinding; passed.

H. B. 105, sheep law; passed.

C. B. 157, relating to territorial treasurer.

C. B. 158, to provide for formation of county law libraries.

H. B. 83, hog law; passed.

H. B. 68, revenue law; passed.

Adjourned to Monday.

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JAMES STEEL, Cashier First National Bank.

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C. A. DOLPH, of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon.

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J. K. GILL, of J. K. Gill & Co., Stationers.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. O. & C. R. R.

FRANK ZAN[illegible]VICH, of Zan Brothers.

References:

W. W. SPAULDING, Packer and Cattle Dealer.

ANDREW ROBERTS, of Fishel & Roberts.

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INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after this date no rebate or commission will be allowed or paid, either directly or indirectly, upon any policy of fire insurance issued from our respective offices, and that the premium in the policy will be in all cases collected in full.

Portland, Or., Nov. 11, 1881.

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BACHMAN BROS., Agents Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., North British and Mercantile Ins. Co., German American Ins. Co., Scottish Union and National Ins. Co., Lion Fire Ins. Co.

DAWSON & HARVEY, Agts Commercial Union Assurance Co.

W. S. CALDWELL, Agt. Union Ins. Co.

OLDENDORFF & HUEBNER, Agts. Home and Phoenix Ins. Co.

J. W. G. COFRAN, Agt. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, Agts. Imperial, London, Northern and Queen Ins. Co.

HENRY HEWETT, Agt. Royal Norwich, Union and Lancashire, London and Lancashire, and The Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.

I. B. DAWSON. J. McK. HARVEY

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL....................$12,500,000

DAWSON & HARVEY,

General Agents for Oregon,

Office—No. 26 First St.—New Market Building.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TY. AGENCY BRANCH

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE

Capital - - - - $5,000,000

With unlimited liability of shareholders.

U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon............$[illegible]

Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or............$[illegible]

W. F. BROWN,

MANAGER

No. 7 First St., Portland

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	$10,000,000
Surplus over Capital	[illegible]
Deposit in Oregon	[illegible]

Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN at the agency,

NO. 5 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

1794. 1881.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, - - - $1,250,000 00

Assets, - - - $3,761,379 47

GEO. L. CHASE, President. C. B. WHITING, Secretary.

A. P. FLINT, Manager Pacific Department, San Francisco, Cal.

J. W. G. COFRAN,

Special Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory, Office: 30 Stark St., Union Block, Portland.

UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - - - - $750,000

Branch Office for Oregon,

100 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

IMPERIAL, LONDON,

NORTHERN and QUEEN

Insurance Companies of London and Liverpool.

Deposit in Oregon..............$200,000 00

Aggregate Cash Assets Forty-One Million Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Three Dollars.

$41,896,923 00.

Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies

Office 29 and 31 Front St., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, General Agents.

EDWARD HALL, Manager.

INCORPORATED 1866.

Home Mutual Insurance Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

FIRE ONLY.

Losses Paid Since Organization,

$1,834,633 44.

Losses Paid in Oregon in Six Years,

$162,363 29.

OREGON BRANCH OFFICE, 1[illegible]

GEO. L. STORY, Manager.

Southeast cor. First and Stark Streets,

Opposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE HENDRICKS TRUSS

Cures in 30 to 90 Days. No cure, no pay. Enclose stamp for circular and price list.

H. W. HENDRICKS, 89 Morrison st., Portland, Or. Also agent for Duplex Galvanic Belt.

The Daily Oregonian.
SIX-PAGE EDITION.
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1881.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

Portland has long wanted a Sunday newspaper. It has long been the intention of the proprietors of THE OREGONIAN to supply this want, and to supply it so soon as the city had reached a growth which promised adequate support for such an undertaking. In their opinion that time has now arrived. For some weeks they have been making preparations for publication of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, and are now ready to announce that the first issue will appear on Sunday, the 4th December.

The primary object is to furnish a *newspaper*. Hence telegraphic reports, as full as those of any other day, will appear in the Sunday issue. Local matters will receive special attention. Work in this department is intended to take the form not only of a report of current matters, but of a review of the events of each week and of comment thereon. Literary, social, religious and miscellaneous subjects will also be special features of the Sunday paper. The whole will be under skillful and experienced editorial hands. Writers have been engaged specially for the work, and it is intended to make as good and complete a Sunday paper as the material will afford and the market will justify.

All the matter in the Sunday paper will be prepared expressly for it. It will be new and fresh, and will not be found in other editions. The paper will be entirely distinct from THE MORNING OREGONIAN. It will, in fact, be another newspaper. Advertisements will be inserted at special rates, either in the Sunday issue alone, or in the Sunday and regular daily issues together. The Sunday paper will be supplied by carriers to regular subscribers in Portland and East Portland at twenty-five cents a month, or the Sunday and regular morning paper will be furnished for thirty cents a week. Persons outside the city will be supplied with the Sunday paper by mail at $2 50 per annum, or with the daily, including the Sunday, at $12. Carriers of THE OREGONIAN in other towns may order the Sunday paper for their lists at the same price as charged in Portland.

The cost of producing the SUNDAY OREGONIAN will be great; it will on the whole exceed the cost of producing any week day issue, and hence the necessity of a separate or additional price for subscriptions and advertisements. In this we follow the experience and example of all other newspapers publishing Sunday issues. It is expected that the Sunday paper will somewhat relieve the embarrassing pressure of advertisements on the week day issues, and enable us to improve the quality of the news and the general value of the regular daily editions. Our regular issues have long been so crowded with advertisements that we have been obliged to exclude from them many features which would add to their interest and value. Publication of a Sunday paper will enlarge and improve our facilities for serving the public; so that besides giving our readers a complete Sunday newspaper, the regular daily issues will gain rather than lose by the new departure.

The Sunday newspaper is a necessity in every considerable community. Such newspaper, properly conducted, fills a large and widening field. It not only supplies the news, the staple of the true newspaper, but touches or treats a great variety of matters for which large numbers are accustomed to look into a paper on that day. It is our purpose to produce a Sunday paper which will be sought for its worth, which will be wanted by every person who opens a Sunday journal, which shall have all the news, local, literary and other features that the field is able to supply, and which shall be unexceptionable in matter and tone. The paper may be ordered either through the carriers or direct from the office, and space may be secured at once for advertisements. The value of the Sunday issue to advertisers will be apparent. The paper will be universally read, it will go into the hands of all classes of people, and advertisers therefore will reach through it the class of buyers whose attention they most wish to obtain. As a separate and independent paper THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN will occupy a special domain of its own, and while it cannot yet be a metropolitan journal, as no paper published in a small city can be, it will in every way be equal to its opportunities and to the business which its field will afford.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Full returns from Virginia make the coalition majority against Bourbonism 11,304. The combined vote of the two wings of the coalition, had they voted for one electoral ticket in the presidential election last year, would have been about 19,000. Thus the combination lost only 8000 votes—a very unusual result under such circumstances. When an attempt is made to combine two distinct parties for a common object the usual consequence is failure and defeat. Great numbers refrain from association, and either decline to vote or go over straight to the opposition. That the readjuster and republican parties have held together so well in Virginia is due to two causes,—first, able leadership, and second (and chiefly) the bitterness and intolerance of Bourbonism. Southern democratic journals discuss the Virginia result with an earnestness which shows the view taken from their standpoint of its importance and bearing on the future of southern and national politics. The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* said, just before the election:

> Just as there is a good prospect of turning the republican party out of power a movement is started to keep it in another generation. For if this Virginia movement is even partially successful it will have just that effect. There is nothing surer or plainer in politics. Mahoneism is only republicanism. Its entire national meaning is the perpetuity of the republican party—nothing more, nothing less. In other words it rests with the people of the southern states to-day to say whether the republican party shall rule this country a generation to come, or whether it shall go out in 1884 never to resume business at the old stand.

Thus the result in Virginia appears from the southern democratic standpoint to be a grave matter. It is perceived how easily other southern states, by like methods, may be swung away from the democratic party. In South Carolina there is a situation which fills the democratic leaders with real alarm. Any division whatever of the white vote of that state, whereby the negroes would be protected in their right to the ballot and fair counting enforced, would take the state at once out of democratic hands. All that is necessary is a Mahone to lead the revolt. When success appears possible there will be a Mahone in every southern state. Of the threatened break-up in South Carolina a Charleston dispatch to the New York *Times* says:

> It is believed in well-informed circles that the next legislature, which meets in Columbia on the 22d inst., will hasten the crisis by injudicious legislation. Among other important measures to be discussed and acted upon is the report of the constitutional commission, which recommends that the term of judges shall be during good behavior; that the state officers, members of the legislature, county commissioners and probate judges shall serve for four years instead of two; that the county school commissioners shall be appointed, instead of being, as heretofore, elected; that new counties may be formed which have more than 25,000 inhabitants or be 400 square miles in extent. But the main rock in the way of safe navigation is that upon which the North Carolina democracy was so completely wrecked last August—the temperance question. A strong effort will be made by the advocates of total abstinence to pass a law during the next session of the legislature prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor in this state. Strong drink, especially corn whisky, is more generally indulged in in the south than in the north. Particularly is this the case in miasmatic districts, and any effort to deprive the masses of this coveted beverage will result in the defeat of the party that makes the attempt.

These are not great issues, but they may serve as protexts for revolt against the tyranny of partisan authority, and so may be productive of the most important consequences. The movement for which the south seems to be growing ripe is a movement in the direction of individual freedom in politics, of which, in many localities, there has been virtually none for nearly thirty years. A tyrannical public opinion, founded on the most bitter intolerance, and often enforcing its purposes by methods of violence, has ruled in southern politics from the day the slavery question took the form that culminated in secession. This intolerance has in many parts of the south been, during the past ten years, as extreme as ever. Anything that will defeat the democratic party will break it down. The habit of independent voting is the thing that should be cultivated in the southern states. This is the service rendered by such movements as that led by Mahone. In the Nashville *American* there is a significant admission. It says the result of the Virginia election makes it apparent that "the day for resistance by other means than discussion and the ballot has gone by." If this is so, the whole country has reason to congratulate itself on the vote in Virginia.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

Many persons seem to be under the impression that the termination of legal proceedings at Washington against the star route rascals, made an end of the whole matter. It is evident that the ground on which the cases were dismissed by Judge Cox is not thoroughly understood by those who suppose that the robbers have made good their escape from the law. It should be stated that two modes are recognized in the laws of the United States whereby misdeeds may be brought into court. The alleged law-breaker may be regularly indicted, before the grand jury, when if a "true bill" is found against him, his case will regularly come before the court for trial. Or a mere "information" may be made against him, and this being brought into court the trial may proceed. But the common law declares that the last method can only be used in the cases of crimes not considered "infamous," such for instance as simple assault and battery cases, Sunday law cases or the like. But all infamous cases, such as murder, robbery, etc., the law says must be brought before the grand jury and acted upon by that body before the court can take notice of them. Now the star route case in question was not taken before the grand jury. Col. Cook, counsel for the government, has explained that the reason it was not taken before the grand jury was that the district attorney, Corkhill, had adjourned the grand jury of the district of Columbia so soon after the president's death that he had no time to present this case to it. Cook thinks that Corkhill did this on purpose to delay and embarrass the case. This may or may not be so. The fact is the dismissal of the grand jury did delay and embarrass the star route cases. They couldn't be gotten before the new grand jury for three months; and Cook had to decide whether to wait three months or proceed at once by information. He looked into the law; he decided that the star route robbery was not an "infamous," crime within the meaning of the law, and that therefore the cases could be legally tried without bringing the matter before the grand jury at all. So the informations were made at once and the case taken before Judge Cox immediately. What Judge Cox had to do, therefore, was merely to decide whether Cook was right or wrong in his law; whether the star route frauds were or were not infamous crimes. He decided against Cook—that the crimes were "infamous"—and threw the case, brought on mere information, out of court. Did he decide rightly? We do not know, but we suppose he did—that is, he may be presumed to have decided legally. But while his decision gave a substantial advantage to the star route gang it was not a positive and final victory. The accused parties will gain some months' time, while Cook commences all over again, gets his cases up before the next grand jury and obtains "a true bill" whereon to go before the court perhaps some time next year. Again, it gives the robbers time and opportunity for work to prevent indictments which they are not likely to be slow to improve. It is a pity that the mistake was made that resulted in dismissal of the first proceedings; for time is more than money to men who have crimes to cover up and an aroused public indignation to weary out and disgust.

It would appear that some remarks we found it necessary to make the other day anent certain members of the charlatan press-gang, the Salem *Statesman* and the Portland *Standard*, touched those organs to the quick. They have been holding a lugubrious concert over the matter ever since. We have little space to waste on them, and therefore will only say now that perhaps they may learn sometime the discretion of minding their own business, if they have any, or at least of ceasing their meddlesome, false and malicious representations in regard to ours. These and similar scabs of journalism claim the right to attack, misrepresent and malign THE OREGONIAN from one month to another; but when it lays the lash on them as they deserve for their unprovoked malignity, they think it all wrong and squeal in rueful fashion. Both the great papers above named profess to think THE OREGONIAN of no account. Then they may let it alone, pursuing their career as "jayhawkers" without troubling themselves about it or its affairs. This too they will find the proper way to avoid such chastisement as their malicious impertinence has heretofore deservedly received. But until they learn the decent habit of minding their own business and eschewing the invention of false statements about ours, their good or ill opinion will be alike indifferent to us as the public are totally indifferent to their pretensions to be regarded as newspapers. The fact that THE OREGONIAN has the telegraphic news, they say, constitutes its sole advantage over themselves. In other words, if it were not a newspaper it would be no better than they are. Probably they think this so small an advantage as not to be worth their while to seek. That is their own affair. Our lesson to them is the simple one above written, namely, that the decent way of life is to avoid false representations of others and find business of your own to attend to.

David A. Wells, widely known as a writer on statistical, financial and economic science, has published a brochure on the Bessemer steel monopoly which ought to arrest general attention. He shows that when the Bessemer process was invented the United States alone, of all countries, prevented its people from taking advantage of the great reduction in the cost of manufacturing steel, by placing upon all imports of the new product a duty of nearly 100 per cent. An association of eleven manufacturers had previously purchased the exclusive control of the patent granted to Mr. Bessemer in the United States, and the price of steel rails, the most important item for a country interested in railway extension, has since been kept at nearly double their cost abroad. The domestic consumption of steel rails for 1880 was [illegible],112,690 tons. The average price of the American product was $67 50 per ton; that of the Bessemer rails in Great Britain from $30 to $35. It therefore appears that the builders of railroads have paid almost exclusively to the eleven manufacturers a tax of over $31,000,000; which they, in turn, recouped by extra charges upon every man who makes use of a railway in any capacity. As imports have been discouraged to the verge of prohibition, less than $4,300,000 has been brought into the treasury as a consequence of this enormous tax upon the transportation of the country.

The many criticisms of Judge Cox for the manner in which he permits the Guiteau trial to be conducted are not without just foundation. There is no check to the ramblings of the defense, nor any attempt to maintain proper decorum in court. It is a go-as-you-please affair, with no more dignity than is witnessed in the trial of an average case with its touch of smuttiness before a justice of the peace. The trial of the assassin of the president of the United States ought to be a more grave and severe proceeding. One would suppose from this trial that a farce, not a horrible murder, was under investigation.

E. A. Freeman, the historian, while in New Haven recently, expressed great surprise on hearing the word "eftsoons" used on an occasion in common conversation. He denied that it was English, and was greatly chagrined when President Porter of Yale pointed out to him that the word was used in the time of Spenser. Somebody also might have pointed out to President Porter that though the word is old English, yet it is used by later poets than Spenser. Coleridge, for example, employs it in the "Ancient Mariner."

Increased cost of living in eastern cities during recent years has been very marked. Tables published in New York covering the general classes of articles embraced under the headings, food, clothing, iron and lumber, in the proportion in which they severally enter into commerce or consumption, show an advance respectively since 1878 of 47, 30, 28 and 25 per cent. Within a year past the average cost of food in New York has risen 25 per cent. —partly due no doubt to an unfavorable crop season.

Judge Davis is said to preserve his frugal habits, notwithstanding his promotion to the presidency of the senate. To a young friend who found him counting a roll of greenbacks the other day he said: "There is my stationery allowance. The senators are allowed $125 for stationery. Too much—too much. I have used just $4 worth, and am entitled to $121 in cash, and here it is. Be economical and saving, young man."

The death rate in the city of New York runs up this year to 35.29 in 1000 against 27.02 in 1880. During three months ending September 30 there were 1337 deaths from smallpox, measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, typhus and typhoid fever, and of these the tenement houses furnished 856.

Helena, Montana, will be about the same distance from Chicago by the Northern Pacific as Ogden now is by the Union Pacific.

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 27, Margaret, daughter of Daniel and Margaret S. Maher, aged 8 months and 3 weeks. Funeral to-day at 10 o'clock from St. Mary's cathedral. Friends invited.

In this city, Nov. 26, Mrs. Mary Koenig, aged 60 years.

Funeral will take place from residence, No. 128 Main street, at 2 P. M. to-day. Friends of family invited to attend.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER CAN FIND EMployment by applying at JOHN COTTER'S, No. 26 Morrison St., at once. n28d2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL FURnished house, or four or five rooms, furnished, suitable for housekeeping, in central location. Address C., this office. 1t

TO CHARLES NOWACK,
FORMERLY OF AINSWORTH, W. T.: YOUR father and sister arrived here from Hamburg a week ago, and are anxious to know your whereabouts. Please address, care New York Hotel, Portland. n28d2t

WOOLENS, NEW HOODS, SCARFS, GLOVES, wristlets, nubias, leggins, hosiery and underwear of the most desirable grades at "bed-rock" prices. n23 OLDS & KING, 169 First St.

McCoy, Cheapest Printer, First and Stark.

DR. E. C. GEIGER,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon,
No. 85 Fourth St., Portland, Or.

FOR RENT.
A GOOD STORE ON FIRST AND CLAY STREET. Very reasonable terms.
A LARGE RESIDENCE, excellent locality; modern improvements; cheap. Apply to OLDENDORFF & HEUBNER, cor. First and Washington sts. n28d2aw

NOTICE.
ALL BILLS AGAINST THE A. O. U. W. ENTERtainment must be presented to FRANK M. COHN, corner First and Alder, before Thursday evening next. Warrants in payment of bills already presented can be obtained at same place. 1t

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE MR. E. A. COURSEN will have entire charge of the advertising department of the RESOURCES OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON. Any favors extended to him will be duly acknowledged by the undersigned.
DAVID & W. G. STEEL, Publishers.
Portland, Nov. 28, 1881. 1t

E. G. CLARK D.D.S. C. R. TEMPLETON D.D.S.
CLARK & TEMPLETON, DENTISTS,
Corner First and Alder Sts. (over Fishel & Roberts)
Portland, Or.

The P. C. S. S. Co's steamer STATE OF CALIFORNIA will leave the O. R. & N. Co's dock for San Francisco on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 7:30 A. M. Passengers must be on board promptly.
J. McCRAKEN & CO.,
Agent P. C. S. S. CO.

FOR SALE.
ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH, A STEAM Flour Mill, in Yamhill county, on Yamhill river; excellent locality; 1½ acre of ground; large warehouse; full capacity, 100 barrels in 24 hours, good country custom; ready sale for shorts, etc., etc.; buildings only two years old; very reasonable price and easy terms. Mill is fully equipped. The whole or one-half interest in the business for sale. For particulars apply to OLDENDORFF & HEUBNER, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, corner First and Washington streets, Portland, Oregon. n28d2aw

FOR SALE.
ONE OF THE COZIEST HOUSES AND LOTS in the city of Portland; house new and hard-finished, with nine rooms; free water, large cistern holding 7,000 gallons. It is on Eleventh st., west of the courthouse; renting to a good tenant for $35 per month. Price $4,500; terms easy. Also 40 acres of good TIMBER LAND within two miles of Holladay's addition to East Portland. The timber will more than pay for the land. Price $40 per acre; who wants it? For deeds to the above property call on HARRISON B. OATMAN, at the Norton House. n28d6t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Christmas Cards, Gold Pens, Photograph Albums, Desks, Card Cases, Autograph Books, Purses, Pen-Knives, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Prayer Books and Hymnals, Games and Paint Boxes.

BOOKS OF POETRY,
BOOKS OF HISTORY,
BOOKS OF TRAVEL,
BOOKS OF BIOGRAPHY,
BOOKS FOR BOYS,
BOOKS FOR GIRLS,
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN,

Oliver Optic, Waverly Novels, Mrs. Holmes, Charles Dickens, Macaulay,

AT

CITY BOOK STORE,
HILL & BARR,
171 First St., near Yamhill.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

F. W. STECHHAN......LESSEE AND MANAGER

Return of the Eminent Tragedian,
MR. W. E.
SHERIDAN,
SUPPORTED BY
MISS NELLIE HOLBROOK,
And a strong Dramatic Company of
18 — ARTISTS — 18.

Opening Night,
WEDNESDAY EVE, NOVEMBER 30th,

When will be produced Mr. Sheridan's latest triumph, as played by him for 15 nights at the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco,

KING LEAR

PRESS COMMENTS.

"Sheridan scarcely challenged criticism. The irascible nature of 'Lear,' the utterly ungovernable fierceness of his temper, found strong and natural expression."—San Francisco Chronicle.

"The unequivocal and unanimous verdict of our theater-frequenters and critics is that Sheridan has filled the bill with more honor than any other actor of the age save Forrest."—S. F. Post.

"Since the time of Edwin Forrest, who was the acknowledged and most successful exponent of the histrionic art, 'to the manor born,' no such triumph has been chronicled as that achieved by W. E. Sheridan, as King Lear, last evening."—S. F. Alta.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 1st,
Love's Sacrifice.

Friday Eve, December 2d..........MARBLE HEART
Saturday Matinee..........EAST LYNNE
Saturday Evening, Dec. 3d..........MACBETH

Reserved Seats now on sale, without extra charge, at Prentice's Music Store. J. P. HOWE, Manager for W. E. Sheridan

HOMES FOR ALL!

Cheap and on Easy Terms.

We are instructed to sell that

Magnificent Tract of Land in Albina

lying immediately to the north and adjoining Holladay's addition.

It is High, Level, Healthful, and Commands Magnificent Views of Portland and the Surrounding Country.

A limited number of tracts of 100x150 feet each, equal to three full lots, will be sold for $450 each; terms, one-third cash, the balance at from one to four years with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. For a residence of five rooms will be erected for purchaser and sold with a tract for $1000; or if desired a larger house will be built for purchaser at the same per cent. of payment.
n2[illegible] J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington St.

NEW TO-DAY.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
White House
Cloaks.

Especial attention is directed to this department, as it comprises the

HANDSOMEST GARMENTS

In all materials to be found in the city.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT:

BLACK SILKS,
SATIN DE LYON
AND
MARVELLEUX,
IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES.
Plaid, Brocade and Plain
Silks, Plushes and Velvets.

FANCY GOODS.

This Department is replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES IN

GIMPS, FRINGES, ORNAMENTS,
LACE SCARFS, FICHUS,
AND NECKWEAR
Of All Descriptions.

LEWIS & STRAUSS,
123 First St.

A. B. RICHARDSON..........AUCTIONEER

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

I will sell on the premises, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1881,
At 10 o'clock A.M.,

PARLOR FURNITURE:
1 Fine Black Walnut Parlor Set,
1 Fine Walnut Center Table, marble top,
1 Fine Walnut Whatnot,
1 Fine Mirror, French Plate,
Steeds Body Brussels Carpet,
Fine Lace Curtains and Cornices.
ALSO
1 Fine Black Walnut Bedroom Set,
2 Fine Bedroom Sets.
ALSO
1 Fine Book Case, 1 Fine Library Table.
ALSO
Hair and Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Bedspreads, Sheets and Pillow Slips.
ALSO
Brussels and Threeply Carpets.
ALSO
1 Fine Extension Table,
1 Fine China Dinner Set,
Fine Plated Caster, Knives, Forks, Spoons,
Cut-glass Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Goblets.
ALSO
1 Kitchen Range with Cooking Utensils complete.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

H. R. ALDEN, DENTIST,
No. 5 Union Block.
[illegible]

THE "COMMISSARY"

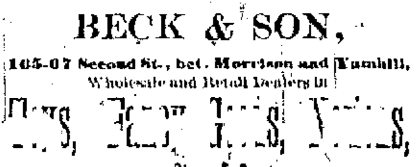
Is the name of GEO. C. RIDER'S new Restaurant, on Front St., opposite the Esmond Hotel. No superfluities or French airs, but plenty of good, plain, wholesome "grub" at low rates. Come and sample our goods. n17

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

We have just opened an
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S
HANDKERCHIEFS
IN
LINEN, PLAIN AND HEMSTITCHED,
White and Colored.
Direct from the manufacturers.
The best value ever shown here.
ALSO
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF
WHITE SILK
Hemstitched and Plain
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Suitable for Embroidery.
JOHN CRAN & CO.

BECK & SON,
165-67 Second St., bet. Morrison and Yamhill,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
[illegible]



Boys' Wagons, Skates, Sleighs, Rocking Horses, Bicycles, Velocipedes, Work Baskets, Misc Baskets, Work Stands, Writing Desks, Necessaries, [illegible] and other Toys, Baby Carriages of every style, Dolls, Games, Bird Cages, Drums, etc.
Military and Society Goods, Lodge Jewels and Badges, Flags and Masks.

CHRISTMAS,
NEW YEAR,
BIRTH-DAY
CARDS!
NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED
AT
J. K. GILL & CO'S,
93 FIRST STREET.

ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY,
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
The Finest Quality DIAMONDS,
PARISIAN DIAMONDS,
SILVERWARE SPECIALTIES, etc.
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.
(Morse's Palace) 163 First St.

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; hotel preferred. Apply at 57 Taylor St. [illegible]

GIRL WANTED, TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family, reference required. Apply at [illegible] Alder St. n26d2t

WANTED IN ASTORIA—A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; [illegible] preferred. [illegible] Apply to or address CENTENNIAL HOUSE, Astoria, Or. n26d1t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK & LAUNdress, or would do housework in small family. [illegible] this office. n26d1t

WANTED—WILL BUY ENTIRE FURNITURE of dwelling and pay good price. Address at once, [illegible]. n24d4t

A MALE SCHOOL TEACHER, WELL RECOMmended, can secure a situation by applying immediately to J. L. SHIPLEY, Dayton, Or. n26d1f

WANTED TO RENT—A RANCH WITHIN TEN miles of Portland; must have house, barn and running water on place, and all fenced. n28d6t

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN Oregon and Washington to sell the celebrated Triumph Coffee Pots or Tea Urns; [illegible] Address TRIUMPH COFFEE POT CO., 62 Morrison street, Portland. n5d1m

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

MISS COSSITT, CHICAGO DRESSMAKER, 225 First St., Portland, Or. The latest styles, a perfect fit, and reasonable prices for all kinds of dresses and embroidering. [illegible] n1d1m

MME. NORMAND'S NATURAL SEERESS AND clairvoyant, can be consulted in person or by letters. Send stamps for terms. S.E. cor. Oak and Fifth sts.

MRS. M. A. HARRELL, CLAIRVOYANT.
THE PAST AND FUTURE TOLD. PARTIES [illegible] in Oregon. [illegible]
n24 1m MRS. M. A. HARRELL, South-west cor. Fourth and Oak Sts.

TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING TRANSFERRED MY AGENCY OF the NEW HOME and CLOWN SEWING MACHINES to Mr. John B. Garrison, 67 Third Street, Portland, Oregon, I take this method to inform my patrons and the general public where these excellent machines may be found hereafter.
n24 1m J. T. HUDSON.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR BORrow money, don't forget Walker O'Shea, Pawnbroker, 20 Washington street. Persons desiring loans can safely leave their valuables with him, as he is responsible. He is not of that class of strange pawnbrokers who are here to-day and away to-morrow. O'Shea is "Boss" Pawnbroker, and don't you forget it.

WEEKS & MORGAN, Wholesale & Retail Grocers and Feed Merchants, Nos. 247 and 251 Front St., bet. Main and Madison.

BURKHART & SPAULDING, Butchers and Packers, cor. Second and [illegible]; offer a full line of best quality of Meats, Hams and Bacon. n1ll

PRIVATE BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.
IN A GOOD LOCALITY. APPLY AT 181 WEST Park, corner Yamhill. n26d1m

LOST.

A SMALL BLACK AND WHITE JAPANESE dog; answers to the name of "Jap." A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the Gas Company's office. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PIONEER DENTIST OF 1881.
A. G. PHILLIPS, D. D. S.,
[illegible] First St., between Salmon and Main.

G. M. WELLS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—Rooms 56, 57, 58 Union Block, Portland, Or.

DR. J. WING OLIVER,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Has removed office and residence to N. E. cor. Alder and Fourth Sts., diagonally across the street from 1st Baptist church.

DRS. A. S. & Z. B. NICHOLS,
HOMŒOPATHIC
Physicians and Surgeons,
Portland, Oregon.
Rooms 59, 60, 61 and 62, Union Block.
SPECIALTIES:
Dr. Z. B. N.—Diseases of Woman.
Dr. A. S. N.—Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat.

LAW CARDS.

S. H. GREENE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Gibbs's Block, southwest corner Ash and First Sts., Portland, Oregon. nov14

D. P. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Room 1, Dekum's Building, Portland, Oregon.
Legal business pertaining to Letters Patent for Inventions, before the Patent Office or in the Courts, a specialty.

CHAS. A. BALL. ALFRED F. SEARS, JR.
BALL & SEARS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
S.E. cor. First and Morrison sts. (Vial's building)
Portland, Oregon.

W. R. GREGORY. THORNTON WILLIAMS.
GREGORY & WILLIAMS,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,
Southeast corner First and Morrison Streets,
Portland Oregon.

C. B. UPTON & WM. H. UPTON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Walla Walla, W. T.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS at Pendleton, Centerville, Weston and Milton, Or., Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax and Palouse City, W. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BLACKMAILER.
THE WOULD-BE BLACKMAILER IS THE only one gone away disappointed. The crowds of honorable, intelligent and liberal minded people that daily visit MADAME NORMAND, the great Clairvoyant and Seeress, go away satisfied and astonished with the truths and information imparted and received. [illegible] notice. n24d1t

NOTICE.
CAME TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY POOR FARM on the 10th inst. one red and white cow and calf. The cow has private marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
n24d6t R. CLEGHORN, Multnomah Co. Poor Farm.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Merchants' Exchange Association will be held at the office of the Association, in Portland, Oregon, on the 6th day of December A. D. 1881.
W. J. LEAHY, Secretary.
Portland, November 5th, 1881. n7dtf

DRY GOODS—CLOTHING.

Fishel
& Roberts

HUNDREDS
OF GOOD, STYLISH AND SEASONABLE SUITS AND OVERCOATS, FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, DURING OUR CLEARANCE SALE.

FISHEL & ROBERTS,
Cor. First and Alder Sts.

E. A. BREYMAN,
Cor. Front and Stark Sts., Portland,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.
Butter, Eggs and Cheese a Specialty.
[illegible]

TO LET.

FOR RENT.
THAT FINE BUILDING FORMERLY THE residence of R. R. Thompson has been entirely renovated and put in first-class order. Apply to J. D. WILCOX & CO., Stark St., or T. MARTIN & CO., 128 Front St. [illegible]

FOR RENT.
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, in a private family, within one block of the postoffice. Inquire at No. 91 Taylor St. n2d1t

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at 327 Third St. [illegible]

TO LET.
BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH—NICELY furnished rooms in the Sherlock House, corner Second and Oak. Night keys furnished to room-ers when desired. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$800 ON CITY PROPERTY TWO years' time, at 8 per cent per annum. Address A. G. L., P. O. Box 27. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.
I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS FOR a term of years on improved farm land at favorable rates; interest payable annually. A. W. [illegible]

PIANO TAUGHT.
TERMS, 75 CENTS PER LESSON; HALF-HOUR every other week with beginners. References: [illegible]. M. E. COOK, 14 Fourth street. [illegible]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD
WILL BE PAID BY THE OREGON RAILWAY and Navigation Company to the person finding and delivering to the coroner having jurisdiction the body of Charles Lake, cook, who was drowned by falling overboard from the steamer Willamette Chief in the Columbia river, about three miles below Vancouver, on Thursday, Nov. 10th.
DESCRIPTION: Charles Lake was about twenty-eight years old, five feet eight inches tall, [illegible] full faced, dark complexion, [illegible] weight about one hundred and eighty-five pounds. Was dressed in light pants, blue shirt, calfskin boots, nearly new.
Portland, Nov. 15, 1881. GEO. J. AINSWORTH, Supt. River Division O. R. & N. Co. n16tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
ONE OF THE FEW CHOICE UNOCCUPIED blocks in the southwestern part of the city; price $12,500. J. FRED CLARK & CO., Real Estate Agents, 28 Washington St. n25d3t

FOR SALE.
FOUR CHOICE LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Twentieth and K streets. J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington St. n25d3t

FOR SALE CHEAP.
HALF A BLOCK IN CENTER OF CITY, EXtending from Front street to wharf line. J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington St. n26d3t

FARM FOR SALE.
A PERFECT GARDEN SPOT, WITH 300 FRUIT trees, first-class buildings; price way down, with easy payments. For further information call upon SAM'L M. DONNELL, Insurance Broker and Real Estate Agent, 23 Stark St. n26d1m

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS OF BEAVER DAM and uplands in Beaverton. No more desirable locations can be found for market gardens, dairy or chicken ranches. Terms very easy. J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington St., or A. S. HAMILTON, Railway Depot, Beaverton. n26d3t

A BARGAIN.
HAS TO BE SOLD WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, one of the choicest little farms in Yamhill county, consisting of 120 acres, all fenced, and good level land; good new frame house, 16x24; good new barn, 30x36; two small streams of water passing through the place; 1½ miles from Wapato Depot on the Westside Railroad. For further particulars address or call on HARRISON B. OATMAN, Norton House, Portland. n25d6t

FOR SALE.
THE RHEINPFALZ HOTEL, COMPLETELY furnished and enjoying a large patronage; bar attached. For particulars call at the premises, corner Front and Main streets. n24d12t

FOR SALE.
LANGSHAN AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS, by HENRY MARTIN, Central Market. n22d6t

SUIT HOUSE.

For best designed and finished CLOAK.

My prices from November 1st are as follows:

Walking Suits from	$10 to 15
Dress Suits from	14 to 25
Misses Suits from	6 to 10
Cloaks from	6 to 10

Ladies can buy or send their own material.

First Premium for the best designed and finished Dress Suit with Walking Suit attached.

Price to order with my own goods: Wool Walking Suits, $20 and upward; Dress Suits, $30 and upward; Cloaks $17.50 and upward; Cutting and Fitting $1.50 to $3 50, by Mrs. LITT. Send size of bust, length of sleeve, skirt and waist.
AGENTS WANTED, with small capital, for my Ready-made All-Wool $15 Dresses.
Address letters, H. B. LITT,
P. O. Box 397, Portland, Or.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS!
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORS.
WALTER BROS., 85 First Street.

COAL, COAL!
Ex ship "Peebleshire," direct from Glasgow.
500 tons SCOTCH SPLINT—superior to any Coal in the market for Grates, Stoves, etc. Burns free and leaves but little ash. For sale by
THOMPSON, DEHART & CO.,
COR. YAMHILL, FIRST AND FRONT STS.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, ETC.

JUST COMPLETED,
AT MRS. L. PILGER'S,
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS!
CONSISTING OF
Satin de Lyon, Moire Satin, Sarah Silks, Plushes, Cashmeres, etc.,
IN BLACK AND ALL COLORS,
WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
IN THE
CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Is offered Special Inducements in Plush Garments, Satin de Lyon and Sarah Silks, which are made in the Latest Style and warranted an Elegant Fit.
Special Attention to Country Orders.
MRS. L. PILGER, LEADING SUIT AND CLOAK HOUSE,
153 First St., near Morrison.

Country
AND
City People
WILL
CONSULT THEIR INTERESTS
BY
MAKING THEIR PURCHASES
AT
P. SELLING'S,
COR. FIRST AND YAMHILL STS.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS,
SHOES, etc.

AUCTION AND [illegible]

S. L. N. GILMAN,
GILMAN & [illegible]
Auctioneers and Comm[illegible]
No. 42 First St. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES OF REAL [illegible] ture, General Merchandise, [illegible] gits, etc.
REGULAR SALE DAYS—[illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M.

GILMAN & CO. [illegible]

REGULAR AU[illegible]
OF
HOUSEHOLD [illegible]
AND MERCHA[illegible]
We will sell at our salesroom, [illegible]
TUESDAY, [illegible]
At 10 o'clock A. M.
HOUSEHOLD [illegible]
Also, for account of whom it [illegible]
200 bxs Soap,
30 cs Dried Peaches,
50 prs Gray Blankets,
1 Hall Safe, 2 Desks,
ALSO
50 Breech and Muzzle-loading [illegible]
50 Horse Blankets.
GILMAN & CO.

S. FRIEDM[illegible]
Auctioneer & Comm[illegible]
AT T[illegible]
OLD AUCTION [illegible]
S. E. corner First and [illegible]
Will sell at auction all kinds [illegible] Furniture, Real Estate, [illegible]
Will buy Furniture, Entire [illegible] will sell for parties [illegible]
SALES—Day time and [illegible]

FURNITURE, C[illegible]

THE OR[illegible]
[illegible]
Have Just [illegible]
rect from the [illegible]
the Largest [illegible]
[illegible]
Ever brought [illegible]
ket, consisting [illegible]
tian, Ingrain, [illegible]
Three-Ply, [illegible]
Brussels, [illegible]
Axminster, [illegible]
offer at very [illegible]
The Company [illegible]
an immense [illegible]
[illegible]
of their own [illegible]
they are able to [illegible]
as being superior [illegible]
and workmanship [illegible]
imported from [illegible]
or the Eastern [illegible]
Warerooms, cor. First [illegible] streets.

DON'T [illegible]
UNTIL YOU [illegible]
EDWA[illegible]
New and Elegant [illegible]
FURNIT[illegible]
CARPET[illegible]
UPHOLSTERY [illegible]
169 SECOND [illegible]

HOTELS AND [illegible]

ST. CHARLES [illegible]
Corner Front and Morrison [illegible]
(On the European [illegible])
THOS. GUINEAN, [illegible]
(Late of the [illegible])
THIS HOTEL IS THOROUGHLY [illegible] Contains 120 elegantly [illegible] single rooms, which have been [illegible] nished in modern style. Free coach to and from all [illegible]

DELMONICO RE[illegible]
ISAAC [illegible]
208 Main St., bet. Fourth [illegible]
WALLA WALLA[illegible]
This popular Restaurant has [illegible] and is first-class in every respect. [illegible] plied with the delicacies of the [illegible] make this your headquarters. [illegible] newly furnished rooms [illegible] Large sample room for [illegible]

CLARENDON HO[illegible]
PORTLAND, O[illegible]
ZIEBER & KNOWLES [illegible]
Situated opposite all the [illegible] offices. Street Cars pass the house [illegible] Free Coach to and from the house. [illegible] free to guests.

BY JANUARY 1[illegible]
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
EVERYTHING
IN
[illegible]
THAT
MEN, BOYS [illegible]
NEED
MUST BE SOLD, WITHOUT [illegible]
BECK & WALD[illegible]
147 FIRST ST.

RUMMEL [illegible]
82 First Street, between [illegible]
Portland, Or.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fu[illegible]
CHOICE & FASHIONABLE
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Seal and Fur-Lined Garments a Specialty.
A Strictly No. 1 Quality and [illegible] guaranteed.

SOMETHING NEW.
To Physicians and Surgeons [illegible]
FRASER'S CONFORMATI[illegible]
The leading Surgeons of Portland [illegible] and approve of their superiority. [illegible] E. J. FRASER, [illegible]
TESTIMONIAL.
We take great pleasure in [illegible] Conformity Splints for comfort and [illegible]
J. F. WE[illegible]
W. H. [illegible]
HOLT C[illegible]
n22d3m2p

SIX PAGES.

[illegible] this morning consists of six pages [illegible] is ten cents; no more. Neither agents, [illegible] newsboys are allowed to receive more [illegible] price, and any attempt to demand [illegible] cents should be promptly reported to [illegible] office.

CITY.

[illegible] CAUGHT.—A man, who [illegible] Cornelius Smith was arrested by [illegible] Barry at Astoria on Friday last, [illegible] to steal a passage to California on [illegible] Oregon. He approached Constable [illegible] of this city and asked him if he was [illegible] of the steamer, and told him that he [illegible] down to San Francisco and that he [illegible]. Ward examined him closely and [illegible] appearance tallied almost exactly [illegible] description of E. D. Smith, for whom he [illegible] on a charge of stealing a horse from [illegible] of East Portland. Smith was [illegible] this city Saturday and is confined in the [illegible]. When arrested he had on five shirts [illegible] pairs of drawers, and it was found that he [illegible] on his hip. The prisoner [illegible] any knowledge of the theft and [illegible] the arrival of Mr. Fleming from [illegible], who he says will establish his inno[illegible].

[illegible] OF FREIGHT.—Pending the com[illegible] Ferry branch of the O. R. & N. Co., [illegible] of freight for Snake river and [illegible] interior which receive supplies [illegible] Penawawa, Wawawai and Lewis[illegible] at Dayton, where considerable [illegible]. It will be forwarded as soon [illegible] is raised. The company with ac[illegible], has made half rates from Day[illegible] above mentioned on all freight [illegible] to Dayton by rail, and which now [illegible] there.

[illegible]—Saturday John Gately, accused [illegible] Riley, was examined before [illegible] Mr. P. Forester, a reliable farmer [illegible] Hillsboro road, testified that Gately [illegible] the 13th inst., and slept in [illegible] him all Monday night. (The [illegible] discovered on Tuesday morning. [illegible] The examination will be continued [illegible] of Mr. Forester, it is said, will testify [illegible] facts concerning Gately's whereabouts [illegible] of the murder.

[illegible] VENTILATION.—At an early hou[illegible] officers Wing, Meyers, Smith and [illegible] descent on a Chinese lodging house [illegible] Third and Madison streets and ar[illegible] of the inmates for violation of the [illegible]. The building is only eighteen [illegible] twenty-eight feet long and one story [illegible] were herded in it, in addition to the [illegible] four sick men, and the propri[illegible] $5 each in the police court.

[illegible]—At the special meeting of [illegible] delegates Saturday night, only [illegible] Kelley, Neppach Young, Neally, [illegible] and Taylor, put in appear[illegible] quorum, but not too few to pass a [illegible]: "That the action of mem[illegible] absent themselves from the [illegible] board to prevent a quorum, should [illegible] of all who have the best [illegible] at heart."

[illegible]—Alfred Stanley, a sailor, de[illegible] ship Oracle and was ar[illegible] complaint of H. L. Hoyt, ship[illegible] was taken into custody some [illegible] of outraging a little girl at the [illegible], but the grand jury did not find a [illegible] and he was discharged. He [illegible] to Astoria to-day in heavy irons, to [illegible] following the example of Jack [illegible].

[illegible]—At the last meeting of Has[illegible] I. O. O. F. a committee of five was ap[illegible] arrangements for suitable memo[illegible] late James L. Ridgley, grand [illegible]. This action has been taken [illegible] account of the grand master, P. [illegible] City, being inaccessible by [illegible] other lodges of this jurisdiction [illegible] participate.

[illegible] morning some Chinamen [illegible], between Third and Fourth [illegible] the water from some cess[illegible]. After digging a hole in the street [illegible] they began tunneling under [illegible] the top caved in, completely [illegible]. After a great deal of noise [illegible] finally liberated, little the [illegible].

[illegible] FAIR.—The intention was to close [illegible] evening, but the ladies re[illegible] it for two more days. The vari[illegible] still loaded with costly and precious [illegible] disposed of by raffle and otherwise. [illegible] to-morrow evening will be more [illegible] any of the preceding ones. The [illegible] the necessary preparations to se[illegible].

[illegible] ELECTION.—Yesterday, after the [illegible] First Congregational Sunday [illegible] the annual election of officers, [illegible] were chosen to fill the various [illegible] ensuing year: Superintendent, James [illegible] superintendent, F. E. Beach; secre[illegible], Edward A. Swope; librarian, [illegible] assistant librarian, Herbert Card[illegible].

[illegible] FUNERAL.—The funeral of James [illegible] member of No. Fours, took place [illegible] residence of Mrs. Law on North Fourth [illegible] afternoon. About two hundred [illegible] department turned out, pre[illegible]. The remains were taken to Lone [illegible] Chaplain Stubbs performed the [illegible].

[illegible]—We are requested by the officers of [illegible] to say that they had but three [illegible] Lieut. Kilbourne could meet the [illegible], hence it was impossible to notify as [illegible] as they desired. This will [illegible] reason that they were not ad[illegible].

[illegible] Rev. Wm. Taylor will lecture this [illegible], in the audience room of the [illegible] E. Church. Subject: "Personal [illegible] Labors as a Missionary in India, [illegible] America." Admission free. No [illegible].

[illegible]—The committee consisting of Messrs. [illegible] McCraken and Wm. Molson, appoint[illegible] to secure funds for sending [illegible] to Washington, have raised $2700 [illegible] $3000.

[illegible]—Ample preparations are [illegible] annual dinner to be given by the [illegible] Society of this city at the St. George [illegible] evening. More extended notice [illegible].

[illegible]—About ten o'clock last night [illegible] Yreka went down. This will ac[illegible] absence of the passenger list of the [illegible] sailed from San Francisco yester[illegible].

[illegible]—At Taylor Street Methodist [illegible] services will be held, Tuesday, Wed[illegible] and Friday evenings of this week, [illegible]. All are cordially invited.

[illegible]—The "State" will leave for San [illegible]morrow (Tuesday) morning in[illegible] o'clock to-night, her regular sail[illegible].

[illegible]—A Chinese firm have commenced [illegible] brick block, fifty feet front on [illegible] adjoining the theater on the north.

[illegible] JOHN P. WATSON.

[illegible]ATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

[illegible], Nov. 26.—Coroner Mauzey held an [illegible] body found at Wallula Junction yes[illegible]. [illegible] jury returned a verdict of suicide by [illegible]. The body was brought here and identi[illegible] of Nick Welkins or Nick Vickers, a Ger[illegible] in the foundry here for the past [illegible] John P. Watson, as supposed. The [illegible] he had been disappointed in love, and [illegible] freely of late.

[illegible]POX IN UMATILLA CO.

[illegible]PATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

[illegible], Nov. 25.—Smallpox prevails in some [illegible] of the county. Heppner, Butter creek and [illegible] districts are affected. No out[illegible] Pendleton as yet, but the town is quaran[illegible] Heppner and the upper country. [illegible] court has been adjourned until January 2d, [illegible] depression in business prevails.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible], 123 First street, ask attention to [illegible] stock of cloaks, among which are the [illegible] garments in the city.

[illegible], 111 First street, advertise a fine as[illegible] holiday goods, comprising gold pens, [illegible] cases, autograph books, purses, pen[illegible] a complete stock of books of all [illegible] all subjects.

[illegible] Clark, of this city, and Dr. C. R. Temple[illegible] Albany, have formed a partnership in [illegible] located in the rooms above Fishel & [illegible] Trowbridge building, corner of First [illegible] streets. Doctors Clark and Templeton are [illegible] of the Philadelphia Dental College, and [illegible] practitioners of experience.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] Hinon, merchant tailor, 140 Montgomery [illegible] Francisco, is stopping at the Holton [illegible] days, where he has on exhibition full [illegible] samples of goods of gentlemen's wear [illegible] and coming season. Fine custom [illegible] a specialty. Reference measures taken and [illegible] without charge.

[illegible] embroidery taught at Mrs. Wass'.

[illegible] Bennett & Co., of the Pacific boot and [illegible] wish to inform the ladies that they have [illegible] large lot of West Bros. hand-sewed, cork [illegible] shoes. Every pair guaranteed.

[illegible] STREET PRICES.—Christmas goods [illegible] First street prices at Wiley B. Allen's [illegible] store, on Third street.

[illegible] B. Allen, Music dealer, 153 Third [illegible] largest stock of sheet music in Ore[illegible] by mail filled promptly.

[illegible] in the city at the People's One [illegible] First street.

[illegible] at a great sacrifice, at Uncle [illegible].

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SHIPPING.

The Proposed Telegraph Line from the Ocean to Astoria Considered by the Board of Trade.

A special meeting of the board was held Saturday afternoon at the rooms of the Merchant's Protective Union. There were present about twenty members and the president, secretary and assistant secretary.

The president stated the object of the meeting was to meet Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, of the U. S. signal service. Lieut. Kilbourne was then introduced by the president and stated to the meeting that he was anxious to obtain the views of the members as to the best location for a new signal service station. He had heard that Cape Disappointment was preferable to Tillamook.

Captain Debney, of the steamship State of California, stated that in his opinion Cape Disappointment was better for a station than Tillamook, as the prevailing winds were more favorable for the near approach of sailing ships, and the station would be nearer Columbia bar. Observations could be taken of its condition more readily, and vessels notified whether it was safe to cross or not. Besides, from Tillamook, which was 20 miles south of the mouth of the river, no vessels could be seen north of Cape Disappointment.

After a long discussion, Mr. C. H. Dodd moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to ascertain which of the two points above mentioned is best for the establishment of a signal service station, by conference with sea captains and others.

Mr. Hewett offered as an amendment to the above that the committee be instructed to see if two stations could not be established, one by the government at Tillamook, and one by the city of Portland or the merchants, at Cape Disappointment, the benefits derived from the establishment of one to be given to the other, and vice versa.

The motion as amended was carried, and C. H. Dodd, Col. John McCraken and F. K. Arnold were appointed by the chair as such committee. Mayor Thompson was subsequently added to the committee.

The following letter was read:

WAR DEP'T, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 1, 1881.

Messrs. J. McCraken & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to state that estimates have been submitted to the secretary of war recommending the appropriation of $15,000 for the construction of a telegraph line from Astoria via Point Adams (Fort Stevens) to Seaside House, and thence by cable to Tillamook rock; also $25,000 for a line from Fort Townsend to Cape Flattery. The construction of these lines being important to the commerce of the whole Pacific coast, it will be well to secure the cooperation of the senators and members of congress of all the Pacific states in order to obtain the appropriations asked for.

It is therefore respectfully urged that a strong effort be made on the part of all interested to enlist the combined aid and influence of all the representatives in congress from the Pacific coast to obtain said appropriations. I need only add that I shall assist, so far as may be possible, in procuring favorable action on the part of congress. I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brig. & Bret. Maj. Gen., Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A.

The secretary stated that copies of the letter had been sent to the two senators and representative of Oregon in congress, to the chamber of commerce of Astoria, the chamber of commerce and board of trade of San Francisco and to D. P. Thompson, the delegate chosen to go to Washington.

The secretary referred Lieutenant Kilbourne to the desirability of establishing signal stations on the upper Columbia and Willamette rivers, to give notice of the approach of floods.

Lieut. Kilbourne said the matter would be carefully looked into by the government, as it was anxious to increase the efficiency of this branch of the service.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A four-year old son of Mr. Levi White fell from a fence Saturday and broke his right arm.

The man Antoine, of East Portland, who had his leg crushed Friday is doing well, and his physicians have hope that amputation will not have to be resorted to.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. E. L. Morony fell down stairs at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Frank Eastabrooke, No. 93 North Ninth street, and suffered a fracture of the left arm above the wrist. Dr. Holt C. Wilson was called and reduced the fracture.

A ten-year old daughter of Frank B. Harrington, keeper of the Louisville sample rooms, while playing blind-man's buff, last night, thrust her arm through a window and cut a gash near the elbow about three inches long, extending down to the bone.

Frank Alexander, an employe of Himes, the printer, fell on the sidewalk, corner of Second and Washington streets, about 7 o'clock last evening and broke his leg above the ankle joint. It was set by Dr. Saylor, who afterwards took him to the Good Samaritan hospital, where he now lies.

J. H. Drummond, a carpenter, while working Saturday afternoon on the First street bridge, was struck by a falling timber and knocked from the scaffolding upon which he was standing. He fell a distance of fourteen feet, striking his hip and back against a crib and sustained severe bruises, besides internal injuries. He was taken to his home close by and medical assistance summoned. His physician, late last night, said that his condition was much easier.

One night last week Smith Burnett, an employe at Trullinger's Union mills, in Clackamas county, had a narrow escape from death by drowning. He left the Union Mills postoffice about 9 P. M., with the intention of going to his home a short distance from there. While crossing a small bridge over the mill ditch, he slipped and fell into the water. Some men heard his shouts for assistance and arrived just in time to rescue him. He lost consciousness after being taken from the cold water and was delirious for some time after. At last accounts he had almost entirely recovered from his involuntary bath.

MINOR MENTION.

Mr. Jenning McCarver, of Oregon City, is seriously ill.

Chief Fire Engineer Jordan will not be a candidate for re-election.

If a dime with a hole in it is worth 5 cents, is one with three holes worth 15 cents?

Mr. Donald Mackay was presented with a gold watch Saturday night by his employes.

The sale of reserved seats for the Sheridan season begins at nine o'clock this morning at Prentice's.

After a week's clear, cool weather, gentle rains fell yesterday, and the average Oregonian is again happy.

Mrs. Catharine Stitt, of East Portland, has commenced suit against the city for $1280 damages, which she claims to have sustained by slipping on a dangerous sidewalk.

The tug Fearless, from Coos Bay, arrived at Astoria Friday and will replace the Columbia, which goes to San Francisco for overhauling. Both are owned by A. M. Simpson & Co.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named.

PORTLAND, Nov. 27, 7:37 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom.	Change last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inches	State of weath.
Portland	29.96	—16	40	SW	.00	Clo'dy
Olympia	29.86	—18	40	S	.35	LtRan
Roseburg	30.14	—02	46	NE	.01	Foggy
Red Bluff	30.12	—02	40	NW	.00	Clo'dy
Sacramento	30.14	—06	55	SE	.00	Fair

River 3 feet 10 inches above low water mark; fell 2 inches.

Maximum temperature, 42.5 degrees; minimum temperature, 34 degrees.

Umatilla—Not received.

Go to Keith's for your oysters.

Oxford Oyster Saloon, 27 Oak street.

Cheapest clothing in the city at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

Boys' and youths' clothing at bed rock figures, at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

NATIONAL WASHING POWDERS—Are just the thing; washing made easy. Saves the clothes and does its work well.

To make your son happy for Thanksgiving, buy him one of Uncle Myer's cheap silver watches, 181 First street.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, is the best place in Oregon to get your sewing machines repaired and for buying all kinds of needles, attachments and oil.

Have received per steamer Oregon the largest assortment and latest styles of children's, boys' and youths' clothing in the city, and sold at bedrock figures, at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

THAT LOVELY DOLL in the window of the N. Y. Novelty Co. will be given away, as every one purchasing one dollar's worth of goods is given a chance in it. Lots of new and pretty things for the holidays at their store, 49 First street.

The "Household" took the first premium for Best Family Sewing Machine at the Mechanics' Fair. John 3. Garrison, 167 Third street, Portland, General Agent.

Another medal is added to the many won by that enterprising photographer Abell. It is a silver one and is given for the best general display at the fair. Abell's photos will win anywhere.

RARE CHANCE.—I will sell *pianos* at *bargains* for the next sixty days. Call and secure them early, at 83 Yamhill. ALBERT BARTSCH.
Direct agent for Steinway & Sons, and Kranich & Bach.

Davidson's views of Portland, Indian Training School, Columbia River, Spokane Falls, etc., make the finest of presents to Eastern friends. Send orders early, as he is already pressed to print fast enough.

Decker & Sons' pianos hold a leading position for tone and durability. H. Sinsheimer, 139 First St., sole agent for the North Pacific coast, also for Behr Bros & Co's. and Hardman & Co. piano, and Mason & Hamlin organs, all having the best reputation. A full line of musical instruments.

We are leaders - not followers—in our business. If you want a nice clean carriage or coupe, with a gentlemanly and competent driver, go or send to the City Stables. ACKER & LEIHY.

Mrs. Dr. D. A. Owens. Office over Plummer's drug store, corner First and Main. Special attention to Women's diseases and of the Eye and Ear.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First, Portland, Or.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.
Nautical Instruments and Ship Chronometers rated by transit observations and repaired.

All modern [illegible] at the best in the city [illegible] R, Prop'r.

A NEW ACQUISITION.

The Villard Combination Purchase the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Lines Running to Portland and Puget Sound from San Francisco.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A rumor was current on 'change this morning that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company had sold out to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. In response to inquiries made at the office of Goodall, Perkins & Co., Edwin Goodall said: "We have heard the same rumors ourselves, but while not exactly denying the truth of them, there is nothing we can say at present on the matter for publication."

"You say, while not exactly denying the truth of rumors. From that is it permissible to draw the conclusion that negotiations are pending?"

"We cannot at present say anything on the subject, nor can we help the public drawing what conclusions they think proper. As I said, we do not deny the report, and that is about all that can be said just now."

"Have you any reason to believe that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., in the person of Mr. Villard, is seeking to acquire control of the north Pacific coast carrying trade?"

"Mr. Villard has large funds on hand, and I have no doubt would be glad to find good investments for them. He is reaching out on this coast, and without knowing that he is desirous of controlling the northern coast carrying trade, there is no doubt he would be quite willing to have a share of it, provided he considered the investment a good one. He has a large amount of idle funds in his possession, and is seeking for investments."

Since the above inquiries were made, it has been stated on good authority that the sale has been absolutely effected. A stockholder of the company stated this morning in one of the city banks that the sale was an accomplished fact. The date of transfer was not made known, but it is understood that the sale only includes the lines running to Portland and Victoria, B. C., with connections of the latter on Puget Sound. It does not include the southern line between San Francisco and southern ports of California.

A *Call* reporter this evening interviewed Mr. Goodall of the Pacific Coast steamship company, relative to the reported sale of the company's northern line to a Villard combination. He said that no action has been taken by the board of directors looking to such transfer, but there had been unusually large transfers of stock recently to outside parties. Whether these parties were in the Villard interest, or whether enough stock had been transferred to render a change of directory possible, he declined to say.

Gov. Perkins Unaware of the Sale.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 26.—Gov. Perkins, upon being interviewed this evening in regard to the reported sale of the Pacific Coast steamship lines to Mr. Villard, said of the P. C. S. S. corporation, that himself and associates own a controlling interest and the remainder is scattered among different owners throughout the states and that it is possible Mr. Villard may have bought some of the stock, but so far as Goodall, Perkins & Co. are concerned no transfer of stock has thus far been made. Mr. Villard, he said, owns stock in several other steamship companies on the coast, and the stock of the Pacific Steamship Co. as well as that of the others is constantly changing hands and may be purchased at any time by Mr. Villard or others. The governor said further that even if Mr. Villard should purchase so much of the stock as to obtain a controlling interest, he did not apprehend it could change the management or general policy of the company, which has been to contribute as much as possible towards developing the general interests of the state and of the Pacific coast, as only such a course could insure prosperity to the company.

[Mr. C. H. Prescott, manager of the O. R. & N. Co., stated last night in answer to inquiry by a reporter of this paper that he knew nothing of the purchase of the Portland and Puget Sound routes of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company reported by telegraph to THE OREGONIAN. The Geo. W. Elder had been chartered to the latter corporation to replace the Dakota on the Sound route, but beyond that he knew of no negotiations between them.]

AN IMPATIENT MAN'S VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Mr. Villard made a brilliant speech in his "talk" with the Portland merchants; for had it not the very ring of gold in it as he described to Portland of the near future, the center of an immense system of inland carriage, the haven for ships of a size hitherto unknown to commerce? The slowstand measured utterances were eagerly listened to, and for a while it really seemed as if he had fired the Webfoot heart. But six weeks have gone by, and, beyond a few general "resolves" of what should be done, and what ought to be done, etc., etc., what has been accomplished? We see the government dredge still rotting at her moorings. A brief rise in the river, caused by the autumnal rains, overflowed all our "resolves," and now four or five days of a cold northerly wind—and lo, the river again registers the old story, and ships are going from our wharves half loaded, and every one is crying out "Lighters, lighters! Give us lighters or we die!" And die we will, commercially, financially and municipally; while one chimerical plan after another is suggested by which we may "scratch" the back (Hog's Back?) of our old enemy, who should be converted into our best friend.

One of our nautical visitors said to me the other day, in allusion to our contributions to his distressed ship-master friends, and the imposing brick sailors' home now in process of erection on Third and D streets, that we were a pretty good sort of people at contributing, why not contribute to abate this intolerable nuisance of a shallow river while yet there is time to do it?

Let any one looking at our beautiful little city from the neighboring heights, during the last few lovely days, consider in his mind's eye the not far distant village of Kalama as seen from similar elevations, and he will have as vivid an idea of "before and after" as the most enthusiastic vender of quack medicines could desire for his favorite nostrum. Let us take warning from the homely simile how we tamper with the commercial health of this, the fairest city of the western slope.

"OCCASIONAL."

ANSWERS TO NUMEROUS QUESTIONS.

Manufacturing the greater portion of our stock and buying from manufacturers direct we are enabled to undersell any establishment in the United States.

We reset DIAMONDS in any style.

We manufacture any article in the jewelry or silverware line to order.

ENGRAVING on gold, silver and very tastefully executed.

Any WATCH MOVEMENT now manufactured with any style of GOLD, SILVER, COMPOSITION, NICKEL OR CELLULOID case we can supply.

Our Solid Gold jewelry department consists of the latest novelties.

In silver and silver-plated ware, spoons, forks, etc., our stock is large and well selected.

Diamonds, pearls and other precious stones we have set in all suitable articles in the line, and have unquestionably the largest stock in Portland.

We have facilities for GOLD AND SILVER PLATING. To the latter we call the attention of HOTEL KEEPERS. Spoons and forks and fancy pieces can be replated to be as good as new, and to cost considerably less than the new. Send quantities that require replating and we will send rates.

In CLOCKS we have a full assortment.

SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, and all articles connected with the optical line, our stock is complete. We have the only OPTIMETER (eyemeasurer) on the coast, and are enabled to test the strength or weakness of EACH EYE SEPARATELY, thereby enabling persons to obtain proper glasses who have heretofore found it difficult to be fitted.

In addition to above articles we have a complete and well selected stock of ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY. All dealers and merchants handling goods in our line will find it to their advantage to call on us when coming to the city, or send their orders, as we are enabled to supply them at the same rates, often lower than they can buy of jobbers and middlemen in the east and San Francisco. GOODS SENT ON SELECTION to parties known to us (charges to be paid by purchaser both ways) with privilege to return within a reasonable length of time. Goods sent per W. F. & Co., C. O. D., with the privilege to examine at express office, to any one, when charges both ways are deposited in W. F. & Co.'s office.

Our watch repairing department is in the hands of the most skillful workmen. Fine watch-repairing particularly solicited. Ship chronometers rated by transit observations.

Old gold and Jewelry taken in trade and bought outright for cash.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First st., Portland, Ogn. P. O. Box 105.

Mocha Coffee House and Restaurant, Q. Vose, manager. Now open at night. Opposite Union Block.

We confine ourselves to the truth in advertising our business. We have the only coupes in town. Carriages and coupes may be ordered any time, day or night. ACKER & LEIHY, City Stables.

COME ON! COME ON!

WE ARE READY!

WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Trunks, etc., at prices 20 per cent. lower than ever before. We mean business. Our stock has got to go before January 1st, and if you want first-class goods for little money, bring your cash, and we will show you low prices, at the leading and largest house in Portland,

J. KOHN'S
CLOTHING PALACE
Cor. First & Morrison.

BUTTERICK'S
Patterns—November Styles.
Send stamp for catalogue.
n7dtf MRS. E. S. WASS, 64 Morrison St., Portland

DRAMATIC AND PERSONAL.

Barton Hill and Miss Josie Cameron are playing at Wood's museum, Philadelphia.

Geo. D. Chaplin as Major Britt, in My Partner, played to full houses in Baltimore last week, 7th to 12th, with great success.

Jas. O. Barrows (Tim Crane and Elder Sniffles in "Widow Bedott"), is now traveling with Gardner's "Legion of Honor" combination.

Miss Annie Carpenter, niece of Hon. Tom Fitch, is now at the Cincinnati conservatory of music, finishing her musical education. She will shortly make her debut on the operatic stage in the role of Marguerite, in Gounod's "Faust."

The Boston *Post* says: "The Chicago idea of a critic is to say, 'He got in his work immense hugged all the good's tumultuously, elevated like a ward caucus president, and got the audience solid.'" That Chicago folks understand it was a good show.

Miss Addie Rogers, who plays minor parts in the Lingard company, is a person of some talent, and with more study and experience will become a clever actress. Mr. Holden could be moved up the scale and some other people down with advantage.

Miss Lingard's engagement at New Market Theater closed with last night's performance. She will appear at Neppach's hall, East Portland, to-night, and on Tuesday will return to the Sound and Victoria, where she played successfully last week.

Miss Gracie Plaisted, who was second to Miss Melville in the opera company which visited Portland a year ago, has gone on the dramatic stage. A correspondent of the *Call*, speaking of her appearance in "Frou Frou," says: "The title role was essayed by Miss Gracie Plaisted, who handled the part even better than Alice Dunning Lingard, and won applause. There is certainly a brilliant future for this little actress. The part seems perfectly adapted to her petite form and sprightly actions. She essayed it in a manner that would challenge criticism, and her rendering is apparently from a conception of her own. The introduction of the 'Laughing Song' in the second act was much appreciated, and made one of the events of the evening."

Mr. W. E. Sheridan played Lear in the opera house, Carson City, on Monday, the 11th, and the *Tribune* of that place editorializes on the subject at great length, calling the rendering "a sermon that ought long to be remembered by priest and laymen who chanced to listen thereto, and such as one never has seen, and perhaps never will be, preached in an orthodox pulpit in Carson City. It touched saint and sinner alike; it cut to the heart false friends and relentless enemies; it showed the rulers, the rich and powerful, on what a slender thread their power hangs; and proved to the poor and downcast that their day might come, if their course of life were such as should deserve the reward of the virtuous and true." Mr. Sheridan will open in Portland in "King Lear" on next Wednesday night.

From the *Call*: Miss Ellen Coursen's first invitation singing recital assembled a large and fashionable audience at Dashaway Hall, on last Tuesday evening. The whole affair was an artistic as well as a social success. Miss Coursen was down on the programme for ten numbers, and gave besides as an encore to the vocal variations of the "Carnival of Venice," the laughing song, one of the most trying pieces for a cantatrice's throat. Though Miss Coursen had to appear six times after this song, she ended her long programme with a voice as clear as a bell, showing what the voice can be trained to do, without the least apparent effort. The fair prima donna received beautiful floral offerings during the evening, and was warmly recalled after her concluding ballad, "Where is Robin?" Senor Espinosa, the well-known pianist, played Chopin's "Ballad," (op. 23), and gave as an encore the "Berceuse" in a refined style. Professor Joseph Roeckel was the musical director. Miss Coursen was most becomingly costumed in a very long trained black dress, without sleeves. A rich wreath of pink moss rose buds was gracefully fastened among the folds of the dress. A corsage bouquet, handsome Brazilian beetles, worn in the hair, gold and turquois jewelry, and black gloves reaching to the elbow, completed the elegant costume.

A ladies fine Waltham stem-winder (gold), cost $125, to be sold for $47 50, with a four year's guarantee. Uncle Myer's, 181 First street.

Eastern Oysters every steamer at Keith's

The DAILY OREGONIAN is for sale at Gill's.

New lot of stamping patterns at Mrs. Wass'.

Eastern and Olympia oysters at the Oxford, Oak St.

Mrs. Holmes' Works just received at the City Book Store.

Pioneer Wood Yard foot of Morrison street. J. SORENSEN.

Roller skating and bicycle school at the pavilion. Open day and evening.

Latest ulsters from $8 to $15 at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

A fine second hand Piano, good as new, at 153 Third street. Must be sold at once.

Burrows' restaurant, 89 Second street, between Stark and Oak, is now open. Call in.

CHINAMEN MUST GO.—National Washing Powders are driving all the Chinamen out of the country.

MRS. FELLOWS & BELL.—Send me powders, for I can't wash until I get them. MRS. STENNETT.

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired, and needles for them. J. Barbey, Yamhill, bet. First and Second.

Mrs. A. M. Yocum, fashionable dress and cloak maker, 183 First st., over Olds & Summers' crockery store. Charges moderate, work unequaled in the city.

Christmas cards, blocks, toy books, photograph albums, autograph books, fancy boxes of stationery, glove and handkerchief boxes, gold pens and pencils, at the City Book Store, 171 First street, near Yamhill.

THE ONLY PLACE

In Oregon where the "Pure Rock Pebble Specks" are kept is at W. Friedlander, 66 First street. Specks to suit all ages and all infirmities of the eye kept on hand. Ask for the Rock Pebble Specks!

ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR $215,
FINE PARLOR ORGANS FOR $85.

Simon Harris, 49 First st, is offering great inducements to those wishing instruments. Have no agents out. Those wishing to buy can save money by applying in person or sending for catalogue. All instruments guaranteed. Largest stock of Musical Goods in the city.

J. M. Birmingham.

Corner Salmon and First, will remove from old stand about December 1st to new brick warerooms one block south. In meantime call and secure bargains in Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, etc.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 30 Stark street

Manufacturers and Direct Importers.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
AND
THE LOWEST PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
SILVERWARE,
SILVERWARE,
SILVERWARE.
OPTICAL GOODS, ETC.
OPTICAL GOODS, ETC.
OPTICAL GOODS, ETC

A complete assortment of Rolled Gold Jewelry.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 FIRST STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.
P. O. Box 105.

NEW GOODS.

Whittaker's Star Hams,
New Oregon Hams, Shoulders and Breakfast Bacon,
Lake Superior Whitefish,
Extra Mess Mackerel,
Eastern Codfish, new,
Smoked Halibut,
Soused Herring, Sardelles,
Russian Sardines, Anchovies,
Oregon Wild Blackberries, dried or canned.
Seedless Raisins, Table Raisins,
Calvesfeet Jelly, New Orleans Molasses,
Pure Country Buckwheat Flour,
Genuine Kanuck Maple Syrup,
Turkish Dates, Smyrna Figs,
Trouffles, Pate de Fois Gras,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JACHENEY & RENO,
N.W. cor. First and Taylor Sts., Portland, Or.

RUBBER DOOR MATS
FOR SALE CHEAP AT
H. P. GREGORY & CO.'S,
43 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
n8dlf

RE-OPENED,
THE GOLD DUST SALOON,
First St., between E and F.
THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS always on hand. o3dlm JOHN P. CLASSEN.

Great Bargain for Milliners.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY AND Fancy Notions, Fixtures, etc., for sale. A well established trade; good location, very little competition. Inquire of or address
WILLIAM MILLICAN,
n5d2m Salem, Oregon.

THE DROWNED MAN.

His Identity not yet Established—Close Resemblance to Several Men.

The body of the man found in the river Friday morning was viewed by a number of persons Saturday at the morgue. T. G. Dagenfort, of East Portland, called and pronounced it to be the body of John Ambrose, a Scotchman, an iron moulder by trade and aged about 53 years. He said that Ambrose and himself had been intimates together in California, and that the scar over his eye was received in a bar-room fight in Yreka, California in which Ambrose was struck with a bottle, and that the deceased was addicted to periodical sprees, and when intoxicated was in the habit of displaying what money he had carelessly. The last time he had seen Ambrose was in July, 1880, at which time he was employed in the Willamette Iron Works. Coroner Garnold received a dispatch from George Miller of Aurora asking whether the dead man had an artificial eye, and stating that it might be the body of a jeweler who has been missing from Aurora for some time past. This man also had a scar over his eye and several parties from Aurora who after seeing the deceased, that he looked strongly like him. Wm. Barlow, of Barlow's Station, said he a gentleman saturday that from the description of the man he was quite sure it was the missing jeweler. Deceased, however, has no artificial eye, and hence they may be mistaken about this. Councilman Keller said that he resembled Noah Ebbetson, a cattle dealer of Dayton, Oregon, who has been missing for some time. He resembles also a man named Corlitt, but a letter was received from the latter by a gentleman in this city late last week. Coroner Garnold will keep the body on ice for a day or two to give others an opportunity to see it. He will hold an inquest to-day or to-morrow.

Further examination of the spot where the man was found revealed the fact that a stone equal in weight to the one at his head had been tied to his feet. The string by which it was attached likely parted when the body was removed from the water.

As there are no marks of violence on the body, a theory is advanced that these are the remains of some one who has been resurrected by "body snatchers," taken to the medical college and then refused, either because of an overcrop or because of decomposition. That a systematic business of taking bodies from graves and selling them to medical students exists here as well as in other cities is no secret.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ESMOND.

Mrs James, E Portland	R E Cross, Jr City
W F Cauthorn, Corvallis	J Brown, Albany
Mrs E Smith, Salem	Miss A Raef, McMinn
H E Hains, Corvallis	E J Taylor, Taylor's Ldg
J W Gilfrey, Albany	C Kennedy, Cascades
J C Mackie, S F	H S Flood, S F
F W Sparling, Vancouver	W Baumgart, Albany
S F Brown, Eugene	E W Newton, S F
J W Sawyer, Roseburg	Geo E Meyer, Salem
E J Lancer, Taylor's Ldg	V Mallore, S F
F Thompson, Eugene	

CLARENDON HOTEL.

C H Bain, Salem	S Hughes, For Grove
J Keaton, Sandy	Lt T W Symons, U S A
Lt O Y Long, U S A	C Warmecraw, Vancouver
J Brook, Washington Co	A Guttenfenfelder, Yamhill Co
J W Marks, Vancouver	C Kohn, S F
W Cunningham, do	Capt W O Brown, U S A
A S Wat, For Grove	Capt. Robinson, 21st Inft
Corp'l C Whi liams, 1st Cav	G Himes, do
Sergt Patrick, 21st Inft	Hogan, 1st Cav
Walters, do	Ginger, 21st Inf
McDonald, 1st Cav	Cap M H Walker, "Southard"
J D McKinnon, Oakland	H W Fairweather, Ainsworth
J M Snow, W W	G W McMiken, Olympia
J E Burns, Kalama	Mrs J S Al sukch, do
Dr L H Whitehouse, Spokane Falls	S B Beeley, Oswego
Capt P I Ferchan, Astoria	G W Yeagerkw, For Grove
J Naher do	
F Moore Oswego	

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

W Beckwith, Newaukum	H Martin, Columbia City
W Folsom, Long Creek	C McClelland, Olympia
A McCurdy, Dalles	L Candle, Corvallis
D Quinn, do	A Dresber, do
W Alexander, S F	J Clark, Independence
J Clanton, E Portland	R Krause, Corvallis
W L Nutting, Or City	Dr W S Dillis & wife, Yreka
D Smith, Yreka	H Peterson Astoria
E W Collins, Dalles	J W Matterson, Rochester, N. E
W T Cross, Dalles	H Kardoski S F
T W Spencer, Astoria	C Schultz, Salem
J Mathist, Butteville	C Brown, Kalama
J McCoy Cathlamet	R Moore, Astoria
R Batterby, do	G W Fisher City
J Sherlock, City	
J Smith, Washington Co	

A most appropriate present for a young lady is one of those elegant chains and lockets at Uncle Myer's, 181 First street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.

TO JEWELERS
AND
[illegible]
JEWELRY.

Having received a large stock of the
BEST QUALITY
OF
ROLLED GOLD
JEWELRY
DIRECT FROM
DIFFERENT MANUFACTURERS
I OFFER THE SAME AT
PRICES LOWER
THAN THESE GOODS ARE
SOLD FOR IN THE EAST.

The stock consists of the latest styles and newest patterns in vest and neck chains, shawl and veil pins, sets, ear rings, scarf pins, cuff pins, sleeve buttons, bracelets, bangles, lockets and charms. Also a full assortment of nickel watches in assorted dials. Goods sent on selection to responsible parties.

B. L. STONE,
THE JEWELER,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

TO THE RETAIL TRADE
Diamonds, Watches and fine Solid Gold JEWELRY
Will be sold from to-day and during the holidays at astonishingly low figures.
B. L. STONE.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY.
JUST RECEIVED BY
MRS. A. E. WEST,
87 Washington St.,
NEW FRENCH BONNETS,
NEW TURBANS,
NEW PLUSHES,
NEW PLUMAGE,
NEW ORNAMENTS,
NEW JET FLOWERS,
NEW JET FEATHERS,

BAZAR PATTERNS.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM S. LIPMAN & Co. the agency of the celebrated Bazar Patterns for the entire northwest coast I shall always keep a full and complete stock on hand. A. E. WEST.

Referring to the above, we take pleasure in recommending all our patrons and friends to Mrs. A. E. West for the celebrated Bazar Patterns.
eod S. LIPMAN & CO.

Dry Goods for the Million
THE
CITY DRY GOODS STORE
147 THIRD STREET,
(Formerly John Wilson's)
The Oldest Dry Goods Store in Oregon
OFFERS
By Far the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry and Fancy Goods It ever contained;
AND WITH ONLY
A SHADE OF PROFIT.

Every department crowded with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK and marked in plain figures. Special attention given to country orders.
T. A. SHANE, Manager.

MRS. G. L. CLARKE,
Fourth and Columbia Sts.,
IMPORTER OF THE
MOST ELEGANT AND LATEST
MILLINERY GOODS.

THE VERY LATEST
IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,
108 FIRST ST.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR TEACHERS.

Appreciating the importance of special training for teachers, the board of school directors of this district have enacted the following regulations. Forms for applicants can be had either of the school clerk or the city superintendent.

To provide for a supply of well trained teachers for the Portland public schools: 1. The board of directors shall elect not to exceed eight graduates of the city high school to serve as supernumeraries as herein provided for.

2. Those desiring said positions shall make special application therefor in writing and they shall express an intention to follow the profession of teaching for a series of years.

3. After election and acceptance, the city superintendent shall assign these special supernumeraries to positions as temporary assistants in such rooms as he deems advisable, and he may transfer them from room to room as often as he may think it advisable.

4. Such temporary assistants shall receive no pay for such voluntary service but when called on to fill vacancies caused by the sickness of some teacher or on account of the absence of a teacher on private business, the pay shall be $1 per day for one holding a second grade county certificate, and $[illegible] per day for one holding a first grade county certificate.

5. These temporary assistants shall be required to attend the monthly institutes.

6. All regular teachers shall give these assistants such opportunities as may be advantageous to them when assigned to their rooms.

7. One year's service in this work shall be deemed equivalent to a year's service in any other school, provided that such assistants shall first receive from the city superintendent and the principal under whom they have taught, certificates of special fitness and qualifications; and, provided further, that each one shall be the holder of a first grade certificate from the county school superintendent of Multnomah county.

8. If the foregoing conditions have been fulfilled, such assistants shall be considered eligible to election to the positions of paid supernumeraries, or if deemed advisable, to positions as regular assistants, in accordance with the schedule of salaries [illegible] provided. Experience required.

[illegible] Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow free and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

ROLLER SKATING
AND
BICYCLE SCHOOL
Will be opened at
Mechanics' Pavilion, Saturday, Nov. 19 [illegible]

WILL BE OPEN MORNINGS FROM 9 TO 12, afternoons 2 to 5, and evenings from 7:30 to 9:30. RATES—Ladies admitted free; use of skates, 25c; gentlemen, 25c admission (evenings), use of skates, 25c additional. Admission free to all during the day.

The skates and bicycles are of the best and most expensive patterns manufactured.

Suitable rules are enforced and good order kept, so the most fastidious may rely upon being suited.

Saturday evenings gentlemen will be charged 50c admission, 50c for use of skates. This additional charge is made in order to favor good skaters with a less crowded floor and a longer session.

There will be bicycle exercises, comic, fancy or but skating every evening. n15 J. L. WALTON, Manager.

Pioneer Masque Depot,
MASQUERADE SUITS FOR RENT.
In addition to our large stock of Masquerade Costumes, we have purchased the entire stock of Masquerade Goods lately owned by Mrs. Pilger. We are adding New Suits every day. For further particulars and price list, address
A. F. NAFF, Manager,
Cor. First & Main St.

CATARRH!
If you are suffering with Catarrhal headache, or Catarrh in any way, go to Plummer & Hensley's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of Dr. KARSNER'S CATARRH REMEDY! oldlm
130 Kearney St., San Francisco. 49 Lispinard St., New York.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW YORK
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
193 FIRST ST.,
LYMAN GALLICK, Prop'r.

Has the Largest and Finest stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber goods in Oregon, having an agent in New York to select the finest there is for this market. Therefore he can undersell any other house in the city.

An invitation is extended to the public to call and examine his stock.

GEO. L. HIBBARD, J. W. BRAZEE
GEO. L. HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
Shoe Laces, Ladies' Shoe Polish, Shoe Brushes and Blacking of All Kinds.
Hibbard's Hand-Made Boots and Shoes are the Best in the Market.
65 Front Street, Portland, Or. je8

[illegible]
ALL KINDS OF
Billiard, Pool and Pigeon-Hole Tables,
For sale or rent on the most reasonable terms, for cash or by installment payments.
Also, Simon's best Cloth, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, etc., at San Francisco prices.

I am authorized by Jacob Strahle & Co. of San Francisco, to act as agent for their well known and superior Delaney's Spring Cushions. Persons in the country wanting good and reliable cushions can save freight and time by sending to Portland, where the work will be done at San Francisco prices.

In the contest for superiority, both for cushions and best work, at the Mechanics' Pavilion, the authorized judges unanimously awarded the First Prize to Delaney's Cushions (exhibited by the undersigned) over J. H. Brunswick & Balke Co., of Chicago, San Francisco, etc. (Oregon manufacture vs. Chicago manufacture) held October, 1881. CHAS. LOUIS KUHN.

Scroll Saws
JUST RECEIVED.
Prize HOLLY $5 00
With Lathe and Chisels 8 00
Prize DEMAS, complete, with Lathe 12 00
All the Latest Designs and Novelties, including a great variety of
FANCY WOODS AND VENEERS.
LAYTON, HALL & LAMBERSON
Cor. First and Taylor Sts.

J. O'CONNOR,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,
Ship Stores, Garden and Grass Seeds, Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Corner Front and Washington Streets.

S. BINE,
Fancy Goods Store,
165 First Street, between Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Oregon.

OPENING OF A NEW DEPARTMENT.
MATERIALS FOR FANCY WORK:
German Knitting, Germantown Wool, Zephyr Worsteds, Shetland Wool, Shet and Floss, Saxony, Crewels, Knitting Silk, Embroidered Silks and Floss, Chenilles, Tassels, Cords, Beads, Bugles, Felts, etc., etc.

House Furnishing
Dry Goods.

We have now in stock full lines of the best grades of

QUILTS,	TABLE LINENS,
BLANKETS,	TOWELS,
COMFORTERS,	NAPKINS,
LACE CURTAINS,	DOYLIES,
NOTTINGHAM LACES,	SHEETINGS,

TABLE COVERS, etc.

Which we offer at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, and to which we invite the attention of buyers.

OLDS & KING,
186 FIRST STREET,
BETWEEN YAMHILL AND TAYLOR.

Established 1858.

R. SHERLOCK, SUCCESSOR TO
S. SHERLOCK,
Manufacturer and Importer of
Saddles, Harness & Saddlery Hardware.
Also, a Complete Assortment of
HEAVY CALIFORNIA TREES,
For Freighters' Saddles.
N. E. cor. Front and Oak Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Agent for Knight's Patent Drover Stirrup & Hilgers Whipstocks

E. MARTIN & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
MILTON J. HARDY OLD BOURBON & PURE OLD RYE WHISKIES
AND THE
ARGONAUT BRANDS OF WHISKIES,
408 FRONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 128 & 130 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.

Engines and Boilers
FOR SALE.
INQUIRE OF
SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S IRON WORKS
PORTLAND, OREGON.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

Bargains
IN
Dry Goods.

We have just received and are now showing

Handsome Lines of New Style Plaids and Plain Color
DRESS GOODS,
20 to 50c per yard.

Plain and Brocaded Silks and Satins,

New Waterproofs, Cloakings and Ladies' Cloth.

A Large Stock of
CLOAKS, ULSTERS,
DOLMANS [illegible]

Fringes, Gimp, Buttons, Silk Cord and Tassels, etc.

A complete stock of Flannels, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels and Toweling,

Bedspreads, Comforters, Blankets,

Lace Curtains and Curtain Net,

New Laces, Scarfs, Ties, Ribbons and Ruchings.

[illegible]
A full line in light, medium and dark shades, 50c to $2 a pair.

A Complete Assortment of
GENTS
FURNISHING GOODS.

All the above goods sold at
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

[illegible] & [illegible]
221 First St.
Corner of Salmon street.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

We respectfully invite the public to inspect our

MIL[illegible] DEPARTMENT

Under the management of

MRS. STEERS.

It will be found to contain a large assortment of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
JOHN CRAN & CO.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1881, there will be a general fire department election for the city of Portland for the election of one chief engineer and two assistant engineers. The polls of said election will be open at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue open until 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the house of Vigilance Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 in said city. R. E. Bybee, of Engine Co. No. 1, J. R. Wiley, of Engine Co. No. 2, and J. W. Whalley, of Engine Co. No. 3, have been duly appointed judges to conduct such election.
JOSEPH SIMON, President P. F. D.
Portland, Or., Nov. 21, 1881. n21

FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF TIGER ENGINE Co. No. 5, held on the first day of November, 1881, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

RESOLVED, That we place in nomination for the position of CHIEF ENGINEER for the Fire Department of the city of Portland, to be elected in December next, the name of our worthy Foreman,

MR. C. C. DOUBLEBOWER,

Knowing him to be well qualified to fill that position, and if elected will serve the citizens and the Department with credit to himself and this Company; and that we ask the Department of this city the same cordial support of our candidate as we have done for other companies in the past. GEO. C. SEARS,
O. SUMMERS, Sec'y. n4dtd President.

FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

PORTLAND, Nov. 1, 1881.

HALL OF PROTECTION ENGINE CO. NO. 4.—At a regular meeting of the above Company, held in this city,

W. A. HART

Was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the position of CHIEF ENGINEER of the P. F. D. for the ensuing year. D. MONNASTES, President.
W. MATTHEWS Sec'y. n2

NOMINATION FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF VIGILANCE Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, held October 28th, 1881.

H. J. SCHERNER

Was nominated as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer, Portland Fire Department.
W. P. OLDS, President V. H. & L. Co. No. 1.
R. M. McMASTER, Sec'y. n3dtf

FOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

HALL OF COLUMBIAN ENGINE CO. NO. 3.—At a regular meeting of Columbian Engine Co. No. 3, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, 1881, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That this Company present as their candidate for Assistant Engineer of the Portland Fire Department

GEO. W. MAXWELL,

The present efficient incumbent, who has served as an active member of the Portland Fire Department and of this Company for a number of years, and whose record as a fireman can be pointed to with pride by himself and his Company. J. W. WHALLEY, Pres't,
Attest: R. M. DONOVAN, Sec'y. n2

BLYMYER M'F'G CO
BELLS.
Church, School, Fire-alarm; Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.
LINFORTH, RICE & CO.
323 and 325 Market St., San Francisco.
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ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND
IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1881.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Austria at War with One of her Provinces.

DISASTROUS STORMS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

Gambetta About to Start a Newspaper to Please his Southern Constituents—Lord Hartington Makes a Speech on the State of English Politics.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A storm has raged since Tuesday with terrific violence. At Stornaway the sea broke over the beach and invaded the streets. Eight fishing boats have been destroyed. The Ardigour hotel at Fort William was flooded by the sea and three or four feet of gravel left in the rooms. The pier is much damaged. At Black Pool the sea swept through the windows into many houses, and cabs were blown over. The sea rushed down the streets, one thoroughfare being under six feet of water. In Ireland the gale was very severe. At Port Adown roofs of houses were carried across several streets. At Sligo a schooner was blown ashore and a bridge partially destroyed. At Derryhead, Queen's county, a man named Moran was killed by his house being blown down. Part of the roof of the railway terminus at Limerick was carried away. Similar reports are received from Newry, Lurgan and elsewhere.

At Dublin the storm was the severest known for many years, and at Spiddal, county Galway, it was the worst experienced for half a century. Shipping on the coast suffered terribly. In addition to the loss of the ship Oalzean and crew of twenty-one, the T. Harris foundered and three seaman were drowned. The bark Bardora, from Rangoon for Liverpool, is totally wrecked in West bay, Pembrokeshire; all hands saved, except the captain. A brigantine was about a mile and a quarter outside Androssa, battling with the gale, on Wednesday, but she foundered and her crew, seven or eight in number, lost. Her majesty's ship Spiegel put into Queenstown greatly damaged.

Shipwrecks.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Twelve of the crew of the bark Adept, abandoned at sea, were drowned. The Spanish steamer Javellanous, from Liverpool, foundered with all hands on entering the harbor of San Sebastian. It is believed fifteen persons were on board. It is feared many disasters occurred in the Bay of Biscay during the storm.

Society Gossip.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Tribune* prints the following from London: Prince Leopold's betrothal to the Princess Helena of Waldeck causes surprise, as there were whispers of his intention to marry in the British peerage. The entourage of the court were aware that he had gone to the continent to select a bride, but the general public have regarded his health as a bar to matrimony. He suffers frequent attacks of hemorrhage from the pores through defects of the skin, weakening the whole tone of his system. His intellectual tastes, culture and sensibility make him popular. The public are glad to regard this step as a sign of returning health, and in his case all prefer he should marry a princess rather than a British subject.

Lord Lorne's case is bad enough on all state occasions, as the husband sits below the salt. If the prince married a commoner, her husband would be compelled to show publicly his wife's inferiority on all occasions of precedence.

Those Confederate Bonds.

A committee of confederate bondholders, state their programme is primarily by steady and persevering appeals, first to the public and then to the legislatures of the United States, to bring about the opinion that the time has come when the restriction imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution should be removed, as far as it prohibits the southern states from effecting a just and equitable settlement of their debts legally contracted. The committee repudiated the idea of embarking in litigation to recover confederate property in Europe.

Pigeon Shooting.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In the pigeon shooting match between Carver and Eden, member of the principal club, for £100 aside, Eden stood at 28 yards rise and Carver at 30. Carver won the match by five birds, killing 35 out of 50.

Oarsman's Challenge.

Oarsman Boyd accepted the challenge of Hanlon to row a race over the Thames championship course for the Thames championship and a stake of from £250 to £1000 a side.

Checkmated.

Elie Schoamoff, for many years the chess champion of Russia is dead.

Cattle Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The steamer Brooklyn at Liverpool from Montreal and Quebec, lost 581 sheep and 1" cattle. The cargo shifted.

Lord Hartington's Speech.

Lord Hartington, secretary of state for India, addressing his constituents at Blackburn to-night, defended the conduct of the liberal government in securing fulfillment of the Berlin treaty. Turkey, he said, must faithfully observe the stipulations of the Berlin treaty, which are the conditions of her continued existence. The whole of Europe would see that these stipulations are enforced. Referring to the Irish question, Hartington said it was one of the utmost anxiety and calculated to inspire the greatest disappointment and dissatisfaction both as regards the rights of property and preservation of order. Despite severe coercive measures outrages are still rife, and it is impossible to exercise the rights of property except at great personal risk. The cases hitherto decided by the land commission were precisely those contemplated by the land act, but the decisions were subject to revision, and when ordinary Irish suits came before the court a general reduction of rents would probably not be continued. Compensation to landlords would have to be considered by parliament. In concluding, Hartington said the government would continue to act with unswerving firmness and inexhaustible patience.

The Irish Question.

The radical press is preparing for its usual attack on the parliamentary grant in Ireland, which is still the bitterest element in the ministerial programme. Increased outrages during the past fortnight have led the *Times* and other journals to demand further measures of repression. It is considered that this was foreshadowed in Lord Monk's and Lord Cowper's recent speeches. It is true that the decisions of the land court have not been immediately followed by a calm, but none of the outrages seem to be the result of organized action. The land league is absolutely dead, but its teachings linger and bear intermittent fruit as the result of individual actions. The "No rent" manifesto encouraged some outbursts of vindictiveness, but the land court is so free of access and its decisions are so rapidly given and so completely favorable to the tenant that the result must be pacific. Months may be required to eradicate three years of lawlessness, when the government was more ready to adopt the advice of impatient friends. Private reports show that rent is more freely paid and a significant case has occured in the Pollard Urquhart estate. Thirty laborers were dismissed because Urquhart got no rents. The laborers thereupon compelled the farmers to pay up. Ministers will take no further repressive steps till they see the effect of winter, but if it should be necessary they will not hesitate. The cabinet are determined at all costs to maintain law and give a chance to the land court. A remarkable article appears in *McMillan's Magazine*, by Richard Pigott, who was for many years editor of the *Irishman* and *Flag of Ireland*. His approval of the land act vies with the terms in which Sir Charles Gavan Duffy referred to it. He regards it as an enormous boon, and deals at length with land league leaders. He exposes their objects and says the agitation is no longer needed and only continues because it pays. He denounces the "no rent" agitation as heartlessly malevolent, and warns Irishmen against the vile counsels of unscrupulous guides whose motives are greed of gain or lust of political power.

An Unpopular Duke.

The duke of Cambridge still blusters at Sir Garnet Wolsely's appointment and threatens to resign. The court urges him to remain in the post which may pass forever from a member of the royal family and the duke of Connaught line would be gone. All this is just a little farcical. Everybody who knows the duke is perfectly sure he lacks moral courage. Of his martial courage we know too much from his Crimean experience. Though careful of soldiers, the course of the duke is unpopular, because he persistently objects to various army reforms. His favoritism, too, gives offense. Good nature, rather than judgment, selected Lord Chelmsford and Sir George Colley for the cape. The one is known as incapable in the field while he had a strong force, while the success of the other was predicted long before he assailed Maguba Hill.

An Irish Alliance.

Though Howell's defeat at Stafford was wholly owing to Irish defection, the assistance given by Irish on that occasion to conservative and Irish opposition to Ashton Dilke the other night and the more recent conduct in Marylebone are rapidly enlisting radical sympathizers with Irish aspirations. O'Donnell, M. P., is carrying the policy of aspiration so far as to advocate a tory Irish alliance and compensation of landlords. How the Salisbury and Lowther schools will approve the declaration of their new prophet when he declared that the conservative policy in relation to agrarian reform is practically identical with the platform of Davitt and Parnell is not for me to say. It is not unlikely that the Irish or the tories, if they remember Lord Aberdeen's declarations, will both have to repudiate O'Donnell. The latter is evidently negotiating for an alliance to construct a Gladstone reform of parliament procedure. It is gratifying to ministers that a tory like the new delegate, respected for his long experience in parliament has declared in favor of the government project and denounced the proposed resistance. The government proposals will be submitted to Sir Stafford Northcote after Christmas.

Convalescent.

Trevelyn, M. P., is so much better that he expects to resume business to-day.

Election in Cork.

CORK, Nov. 25.—In the municipal election to-day the land league candidate was defeated in four of six contested wards. The liberals gained one seat.

The Latest Arrest.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—Phillips, accountant of the land league, was arrested yesterday under the coercion act. He recently had a fit in the street, and while unconscious papers in his pockets were forwarded to the castle official. Hence his arrest, although he is not a member of the league. It is stated Phillips has acted as paymaster since Dr. Kenney's arrest.

Defeated by a Suspect.

At the municipal election for mayor of Drogheda, the candidate for re-election was defeated by Morgan, a suspect confined in Dunkirk jail.

Prussian Politics.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Replying to a remark of the liberal press that the resolution of the government to placard 9000 copies of the speech from the throne all over Prussia recalls the methods of the imperialists of France, the *North German Gazette* remarks that the practice might even be as desirable as it is constitutional, and draws an analogy with Victor Emanuel's proclamation after ascending the throne under adverse conditions whereby the king dissolved the chamber and made a personal appeal to the electors. The remarks of the *North German Gazette* are said to emanate directly from the chancellor and show which way the wind is blowing and what the country has to expect if representatives are recalcitrant to the will of the government.

Making War Preparations.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The admiralty is arranging plans by which German transatlantic steamers could be transformed into cruisers in case of necessity.

Got the Worst of It.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Prince Murat was badly wounded in a duel with Baron Vannax, whom he challenged for an article published in *Triboulet*.

A Speck of Trouble.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Newspapers here publish a telegram from Scutari stating that hostilities have commenced between Austrians and Krivoscians who refuse to enter the Austrian military service. The Krivoscians have taken three small forts, making prisoners of the garrisons.

An Expectation.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—It is expected in political circles that Count Kalnoy will, before his departure from St. Petersburg, arrange a meeting between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the czar.

The Porte Objects.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Russian ambassador at Constantinople, a short time ago, proposed to the porte a territorial arrangement by which payment of the war indemnity might be extinguished, but the sultan was unwilling to give the proposition favorable consideration.

The Bey Must Pay.

TUNIS, Nov. 25.—The grand vizier, in the name of the sultan of Turkey, has written to the bey requiring the Tunis government to pay a large sum to the Moslem refugees in Constantinople from Sfax for losses by the bombardment of that place by the French. The bey is much perturbed and forwarded a communication on the subject to the French minister.

To be Disbanded.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Tunisian troops encamped at Zaghouan have returned to Tunis. Most of them will be disbanded.

Tunisian Notes.

TUNIS, Nov. 26.—A French bishop will lay the corner-stone of the cathedral here to-morrow.

The French entirely destroyed the village of Menzel, near Gabes.

Arabs have plundered an Italian bank and some large Esparto grass stores belonging to English merchants.

A Conciliatory Paper.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 26.—Gambetta in order to increase his influence in south France, will publish here through friends, in January next, an important evening paper entitled *Lemiradeau*.

A Good Idea.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—It is stated that the government has decided to withdraw the decree prohibiting the importation of American pork.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

A Cool Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Early this morning a Chinaman named Ye Ping Jung, a merchant at Tuscarora, Nevada, was shot fatally by James Sullivan, a "rounder," from Barbary coast, at a shooting gallery, 712 Washington street. Sullivan entered the gallery and asked for a pistol to shoot at the target. One was handed him and he fired one shot at the target, when, suddenly turning around, he pointed the weapon at Ye Ping Jung, who was quietly standing near, and discharged it. The ball entered the stomach, producing death in a few minutes. Sullivan was arrested on a charge of murder. He was intoxicated at the time. When informed that his victim was dead, he manifested the most brutal indifference, exclaiming, "Oh, he's only a Chinaman, anyhow." The deed was committed without a shadow of provocation, and is denounced as a cold-blooded murder. Sullivan claims the weapon was discharged by accident. He is a deserter from the U. S. navy, and is considered a very bad character.

Denis Kearney Revived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A mass meeting at Union Hall to-night, to protest against the passage of the Bay Shore railroad franchise by the board of supervisors, was very small and a tame affair. Denis Kearney was the only person on the stage, and the audience of a few hundred was mainly composed of those with whom the community were formerly familiar as his followers. Kearney, in his speech, drew it very mildly and said he had had an interview with Supervisor Bailey, who is considered the leading spirit in the matter of granting a franchise. Bailey had told him the public had as yet no right to assume that the board intended to pass a franchise. Kearney was disposed to give them the benefit of the doubt until some decided action was taken. There is a rumor about town that the immortal eight have had a falling out among themselves and that possibly the franchise may fail of passage independently of the action of the court's injunction cases.

A Masquerade.

The masked ball at the Opera House this evening for the benefit of the German Benevolent Society, is largely attended.

Pink-eye in San Francisco.

The disease known as pink-eye is quite prevalent among horses in the city. Ten animals are down with the disease in one stable and six in another. Should the weather turn wet it is seriously feared that the disease may assume an epidemic form.

Attempted Assassination.

This evening private detective Aller Dedman was shot at by an unknown assassin near the corner of Pine and Kearny streets. The bullet passed near Dedman, but did not touch him. The would-be assassin turned and fled and made his escape.

Returning Thanks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving Day contributions in this city to the Veteran's Home fund exceeded $2500.

After Damages.

John E. Boyd of Oakland, has sued the Central Pacific Railroad Co. to recover $23,630 damages for the death of his minor child, Edward Boyd, which it is alleged was caused by his being run into by a locomotive while crossing the track between Berkeley and Berryman station on Oct. 16, 1881.

Raiding the Chinese.

Police made a raid last night on two Chinese lottery games, corner of Clay and Dupont streets. Seven Chinamen were arrested charged with carrying on the game. The officers who forced their way into the house secured about 100,000 lottery tickets and all appurtenances of the game.

A Startling Rumor.

A private dispatch is received here stating that the steamer Colima had been blown up at Acapulco and 150 lives lost. Inquiry at the merchants' exchange failed to corroborate the rumor. The Colima arrived in Panama on the 21st inst. It could not have been either the Granada or the South Carolina, as the former sailed from here on the 22d and the latter sailed from Acapulco on the 19th.

ARIZONA.

A Runaway Train.

TUCSON, Nov. 27.—This morning at 2 o'clock, while switching cars at the yard, a coupling broke and four cars, one heavily laden with steel rails, became detached and moved down the grade westward. The office at Casa Grande was wired and ordered to hold the passenger train and throw open a switch. The passenger train, with A. N. Towne's special car attached, was just moving out when the news came, and were thus saved, for in one hour and twenty minutes the cars were dashing into Casa Grande, a distance of sixty-five miles, and against some freight cars on the switch, completely demolishing them and snapping the steel rails in small pieces.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Items from Port Townsend

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 25.—The steamer California arrived this morning, bringing news from Sitka to about the 16th.

The Wachusetts sailed for Harrisburg on the afternoon of the 23d ult., and was at Wrangel when the steamer left.

The cannery at old Sitka, owned by the Cutting Packing Company, will be moved to Cook's inlet in the early spring. The salmon at that point are the largest and best found in Alaska.

The Northwest Trading Company, under the supervision of the collector, have made extensive improvements to the wharf at Sitka. A large portion of the wood work was so rotten as to be entirely worthless and endanger the discharge of cargoes.

The weather during October has been unprecedentedly fine, and Collector Morris has been driving ahead his work on the public buildings. The old barracks, guard house, etc., are now secure from the elements, having an entire new roof. The castle needs extensive repairs, which will be made as rapidly as the weather will permit. The company have laid up their steamer, the Favorite, for the season, and will resume active operations in the early spring. Their trading stations are well built, and all in active operation.

On November 11th the first snow storm of the season occurred at Sitka, and lasted three days. Weather cold and clear when the steamer left.

The treasury department has decided that wine and beer can be imported into Alaska, spirituous liquors alone excepted.

Major M. P. Berry, formerly collector of the district of Alaska, has been assigned to duty at Harrisburg, vice Thomas A. Wilson, removed.

Mrs. Ella Brown, wife of special deputy collector Brown, has entered upon her duties as postmistress of Sitka. A room has been fitted up as a postoffice in the custom house building, and the citizens of Sitka rejoice that it will be no longer on wheels. The postal management has, heretofore, been very bad.

The California left here at noon to-day for Portland, via San Juan island.

PRODIGIES OF STRENGTH.

A Man holds a Table in his Teeth while two Others Dance on it.

[Scribner's Journal.]

In 1871 "Monsieur Gregorie," claiming to be seventy-one years old, mightily astonished the good folks of Hereford by carrying seven hundred weight with the greatest ease, and by performing certain other extraordinary feats. For all that, he was one of the quietest men, and simple as a child, living in constant dread lest he should be provoked into using his strength unprofessionally; and afraid to nurse his own baby lest he should give it a fatal squeeze.

Joseph Pospischilli was wont to amuse the Hungarian public by holding a table in the air by his hands and teeth, while a couple of gipsies danced upon it to a third's fiddling. He and one of his brothers would bear upon their shoulders a sort of wooden bridge, while a cart full of stones, drawn by two horses, was driven over it. Falling into evil ways Joseph was imprisoned in the fortress of Ofen, and one day volunteered to give the prison inspectors a specimen of his abilities; and permission being accorded, he so arranged the governor's heavy mahogany table as to hold it suspended with his teeth for nearly half a minute. Joigney, a French professional acrobat, lately performing at a Berlin theater, executed the following extraordinary feat: As he swung head downward from a trapeze to which his ankles were fixed, a horse covered with gay trappings, and begirt with a broad leathern surcingle having two strong loops attached to it, and mounted by a full grown man, was brought on the central stage, above which Joiguery hung suspended. Seizing the loops with his hands, the Frenchman, by sheer muscular strength, lifted horse and rider some inches off the stage, sustained their combined weight in the air for some seconds, and then let them down again as evenly and slowly as he had raised them. Mr. Stanley tells us that Simba, chief overseer of Amubin Osman's caravan, standing six feet five inches barefooted, and measuring thirty-two inches from shoulder to shoulder, could toss an ordinary sized man ten feet into the air and catch him in his descent. He would take one of the large white Muscat donkeys by the ears, and, with a sudden movement of his right foot, lay the surprised ass on its back; carrying a three-year-old bullock on his back half way round his master's plantation; and once actually bore twelve men on his back, shoulders and chest, round Osman's house to the intense wonder of a large crowd of applauding spectators.

A man of great strength was William Joy, known in his day as "the English Samson." He was a native of Kent, having been born near Ramsgate in 1675. From an early period of his life he displayed remarkable strength and dexterity for his years, and when twenty-four years of age he began publicly to exhibit his astonishing feats. Among other of Joy's performances, he is said to have been able to retain and keep in place a strong horse, urged by whip to escape his powerful rein, solely by the check of his pull, without any stay or support whatever. Aided by a strong leathern girdle or belt, and supporting himself by pressing his arms on a railing, he could lift from the ground a stone said to be a ton-weight. He also broke asunder a rope fastened to a wall which had previously borne more than a ton and a half weight without breaking. Notwithstanding his great strength, he was possessed of singularly agile and flexible joints, many wonderful stories being told of his feats in this respect—such as placing a glass of wine on the sole of his foot, which he could twist round with his hands, and convey in this way to his mouth without spilling.

THE NORTHWEST.

Western Oregon.

A skating rink has been opened at Salem.

Wiley Sparks, a pioneer of Lane county, but recently a citizen of Washington territory, died near Dayton recently of the smallpox.

The Odd Fellows' lodge of Cornelius has been moved to Gaston. The fixtures were taken up on the cars last week in charge of H. C. Raymond.

Col J. T. Long of Kentucky has been engaged as grand lecturer of the Good Templars of Oregon for six months, and will lecture in Hillsboro on Thursday, Dec. 1st.

Miss Lizzie Geary, daughter of Rev. E. R. Geary of Eugene City, was at Dayton teaching school when the smallpox broke out. She started home at once, but got no further than Colfax, where she was quarantined.

Hon. J. M. Thompson of Lane county, has gone to Wasco county, hoping by a change of climate to improve his health, which lately has been failing. He is afflicted with the asthma, and it is thought that the dry cold climate there will afford him relief.

J. Belknap, a citizen of Benton county since 1848, died on the 16th inst., aged 80 years. His wife, to whom he was married in 1821, died less than four years ago. He had been a member of the M. E. church for 66 years, and lived to see his descendants of the fourth generation. He passed away without any apparent affliction except extreme old age.

Eastern Oregon.

Mechanics are busily engaged at the Dalles car shops in the manufacture of a snow plow to be used, during the coming winter.

Owing to the unroofing of the Union county court house by the late gale at Union, court was held in the M. E. church at that place last week.

The Malheur reservation is now in charge of Capt. Hedges, an old citizen of Clackamas county, and Charles Richardson, Maj. Rinehart being in the Willamette valley for the winter.

The Summerville mills have been pressed to their utmost capacity to supply the Wallowa valley trade. The mills have recently been greatly improved and their capacity largely increased in order to meet the increased demand.

Grant county *News*: Some weeks ago Settlemire & Starr discovered another lead of gold bearing quartz, distant a mile or more from the one they have been working on Dixie creek, above Prairie City. They immediately set to work on the new discovery. The rock had to be packed to their arastra on horses, as there was no road for wagons. They made a run of nine days, crushing an average of one ton a day. The cleanup yielded $648, or $72 per ton. The rock worked was not picked, but was the first taken from the ledge, one man doing all the work of getting it out. The cold weather has now cut off the supply of water that furnished motive power for their arastra, so they will crush no more rock this season, but will be busy getting out rock, making roads, etc. They intend to work six men during the winter. The vein is said to be 12 inches in width, carrying free gold.

A Substitute for Black Walnut.

[Toronto Globe.]

Black birch is rapidly coming into favor. Black birch is a close grained, handsome wood, and can be easily stained to resemble walnut exactly. It is just as easy to work, and is suitable for nearly, if not all, the purposes to which walnut is at present applied. Birch is much the same color as cherry, but the latter wood is now scarce and consequently dear. It is difficult for cherry wood to be obtained at $50 a thousand feet, while birch wood can be had at any saw mill for $1 per thousand feet. When properly stained it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference between it and walnut, as it is susceptible of a beautiful polish, equal to any wood now used in the manufacture of furniture. In the forests throughout Ontario birch grows in abundance, especially if the land be not too boggy. There is a great difference in the wood of different sections. Where the land is high the wood is firm and clear, but if the land is low and wet, the wood has a tendency to be soft, and of a bluish color. In all the northern regions it can be found in great abundance, and as the tree grows to such a size, little trouble is experienced in procuring a large quantity.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, $4 79@4 79½; do, documentary, $4 78.

Transfers—15@17½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers', long, $4 80; short, $4 84. Good commercial, from 1@1½c lower; documentary, 2@2½c lower.

Silver bullion, 1080 fine ⅌ fine ounce, opened 112¾.

U. S. Bonds—3½s, 101¾; 4½s 114¼; 4s, 117½, closed, 3½s, 101⅝; 4½s, 114⅛; 4s, 117⅛.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 51⅞.

Consols—100 7-16 money.

U. S. bonds—3½s, 105½; 4½s, 115¼; 4s, 120¼.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26.

The wheat market is unchanged—$1 60 per cental. No business doing.

We printed in this column Saturday a letter from a well known wheat buyer and shipper, giving estimates on wheat surplus and tonnage, which put the total surplus unprovided for at 14,000 tons—much less than any previous estimate. We print to-day a letter from another shipper on the other side of the question. We should be pleased to hear from others on this important subject, also from millers, warehousemen, farmers and others as to the crop of last season compared with former crops. The columns of THE OREGONIAN will be at all times open to discussion of this or any other subject relating to the business interests of Oregon or Washington territory.

The Anne Main arrived at Astoria Friday from Liverpool direct with a full cargo of general merchandise consisting of tin plates, cement, salt, foundry coke, English soda ash, caustic and bi-carbonate of soda, consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. She discharges part of her cargo at Astoria.

Another Shipper's Figures on Surplus and Tonnage.

PORTLAND, Nov. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Permit me to point out a few apparent inaccuracies in the communication on this subject which you print this morning.

That the carry-over stock was only 27,000 tons is a matter of grave question. Giving the valley, as your contributor does, 20,000 tons of this, would, taken with his other figures, put its crop of '80 as low as that of '75. The latter was the year of rust and consequent short crop, and the board of trade estimated that in '80 we would have 65 per cent. more wheat. What has become of this increase? A carry-over stock of 5000 tons of Walla Walla wheat is easily seen to be wrong, as two prominent wheat dealers in that section alone held nearly 10,000 tons. Again, this year's surplus is debited with 35,000 tons probable coastwise shipments, but in arguing on the basis of last year's exports nothing was allowed for what went to California then. It is well known that 25,000 to 30,000 tons go coastwise every year. Besides all this about 10,000 tons of ship capacity is required for our salmon business, a fact that bears directly on the tonnage question. Altogether your correspondent's figures might readily be made to show 50,000 tons the other way—on paper.

W. J. B.

The California Wheat Surplus.

Our exports of wheat and flour, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, expressed in wheat, amounted from July 1st to November 17th to 9,215,135 centals. Including steamer shipments of flour, these exports were made in 265,405 register tons, or at an average of 34,72 centals per ton. On the same day the quantity of wheat tonnage in port and to arrive, including ships loading in Wilmington and San Diego, was 444,011 register tons, which, with steamer shipments of flour as before, should on the same basis take away 15,416,002 centals, making a grand total of 24,631,197 centals. But this embraces shipments only to the end of March. While some of these vessels will arrive after date, and others may not arrive at all, a much greater number that are not included in the list may be expected to come here from South America, Australia, New Zealand and China, and be dispatched in time to make good the above total, providing the wheat surplus is large enough. But should the surplus prove still larger, California has the months of April, May and June—without counting July, which is way too early for the arrivals of the new crop—in which to ship the balance. Whether, therefore, the California surplus this season is 24,000,000 centals, as generally believed by the trade, or 28,000,000, as now pretended by the freight interests, the tonnage question for the present cereal year is already settled, and anything beyond a fair paying rate for ships will be an entirely voluntary sacrifice on the part of the farmer.

Whether, in addition to the 642,552 tons carried over on July 1st, the wheat surplus this year is nearer to 600,000 or to 800,000 tons will not be positively determined till early in January, when the stock of wheat remaining in the state is again taken. In the meantime the most reliable basis for an estimate is the number of grain bags which have gone into consumption during the season. But while the bag deliveries may give a correct idea of the gross cereal product, they can at best give only an approximate idea of the quantity of wheat, since barley, oats and corn and other products, which are always an uncertain factor, must be included in the calculation. In 1880 the wheat surplus amounted to 1,400,000 tons, while the estimated bag consumption was 34,000,000. But the figures of the bonanza season are on too large a scale to afford anything like a correct comparison for the crop of 1881, which more nearly resembles that of 1878 and 1879. The wheat export reached 580,000 tons in 1878-79 and 600,000 tons in 1879-80, while the bag consumption amounted to 25,000,000 in the former year and to 21,000,000 in the latter. Notwithstanding, however, the export figures, the exact surplus was somewhere about 625,000 tons in 1878 and 575,000 tons in 1879, and the general cereal product having been in about the same proportion, the cause of the apparent discrepancy was well understood at the time. The average bag consumption of these two years, say 22,250,000, may therefore be taken to represent a wheat surplus of 600,000 tons under the general conditions ruling at that period. This year the bag consumption is 26,000,000, which at first sight would indicate a California wheat surplus, including receipts from Oregon, of over 800,000 tons. But it is well-known that half of the increased consumption, as compared with 1878 and 1879, is to be credited to Oregon, and that the other half represents the exceptional demand from January to June, to complete the bagging of last year's surplus and to supply the miscellaneous wants that have grown up in recent years. Hence the general belief in a surplus not exceeding 600,000 tons is fully confirmed by the bag statistics, especially since the outside wants, which are always on the increase, are now much greater than they were in 1878 and 1879.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The wool market is steady with moderate demand and prices remain unchanged. Manufacturers as usual at this season of the year are inclined to hold up, and a comparatively quiet market until after the 1st of January is looked for. Sales of all kinds have been 1,400,000 lbs for the week, and fleeces included XXX, XX and above at 47½ a 48c for Ohio and Pennsylvania; Wisconsin and Michigan X, 45@47, medium and No. 1 fleeces 45@48, including Ohio and Michigan. Unwashed wools firm and in fair demand, coarse and carpet wools range from 18 to 20, fine 21@30, medium grades 35@35c. Combing and delaine fleeces are in fair demand at 45@50c for delaine and No. 1 combing, and 30@32 for medium unwashed combing, and 25 for coarse. California wools quiet and old stocks of fall are hard to sell. Spring has been selling at 25@34. Pulled wools are in unsteady demand at 4 choice supers are firm. Sales of choice eastern at Maine at 45@51; good 40@43, common supers 30@35. In foreign wool very little has been done. Dealers have been selling at 18c in bond and 37c duty paid, and carpet wools at full prices.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred. Clark & Co., real estate agents:

From our knowledge and information of the present and the past of the real estate market of Portland we incline to the belief that at no time in the history of Oregon has so great a confidence been shown in the future of our city as is now being exhibited. The [illegible] attending the railroad operations of Henry Villard was considerable. It was then expected that Portland would be connected with San Francisco, and that wealth would flow into Oregon from that source. It is now presumably certain that we shall within two years have direct railroad communication with the east, and probably by more than one route; hence it is reasonable to anticipate a greatly increased immigration, widely extended commerce and proportionate increase in the market price of real estate. The public mind has obviously grasped these probabilities, hence the confidence that characterizes the market. The money put into circulation by the railroad corporations and the increased activities of transportation are stimulating industry in every part of Oregon. Our producing capabilities are being exhibited and developed on every hand. Real estate is rising in value throughout the state. In some Portland properties the rise has been almost fabulous. Within the present year we sold a block of land for $4800; in less than two months we resold it for $5500; three months later half of it was sold for $3500, yet later the other half for $5800, and again the whole block for over $12,000. Lest we should be accused of writing a "bull" article we will add a word of caution, viz: Whilst in our opinion the future of Portland is assured, we do not expect to see it spread to Oregon City on the south or to the mouth of the Willamette river on the north. We do expect, however, to see a number of properties lying remote from business centers cut up and offered as town home sites, to which Portland can never extend. Gambling in such properties is dangerous on any other basis than that of agricultural rates.

The business of the past week as shown by the county records has been more voluminous and of greater aggregate amount than that of any week during the time we have reported to THE OREGONIAN. The following analysis shows the proportions of public favor bestowed on various localities:

City proper	8	Deeds	$57,102 00
Couch and Northward	15	"	50,659 00
Country and Suburban	26	"	20,592 37
Caruthers and Southward	6	"	6,100 00
East Portland	9	"	5,401 00
Albina	1	"	400 00
U. S. Patent	2	"	
Totals	66	Deeds	$140,354 37

NEW YORK FREIGHTS AND MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—There is no change in the clipper freight market, which is fairly active with a prospect of continuance until after the turn of the new year, by which time the great bulk of agricultural goods will have been shipped, as well as 5000 tons of railroad iron for the A & P. railway. Until then ships will meet with prompt dispatch. Rates are unchanged but very firm, with prospect of ready advance for heavy freight. Matters between the roads and Pacific Mail Company remain in *statu quo*. The steamer agent is not willing to enter the market except at a fair rate of freight based on the railroad tariff, and will continue thus until a settlement is had with the railroads.

Freights at Boston are quite lively and the Oakland, although only in berth a few days, has a considerable portion of her cargo already on board.

Railroad freights at Boston have been active and shipments quite large, including 1800 cases canned fish, 237 cases yeast powder, 300 boxes herrings, 960 cases canned goods and 350 packages fish.

At Philadelphia the freight market is very slow and quiet. The Theobald will probably get away next month.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The nearer approach to the close of the season has caused a shrinkage in the volume of business transacted, although there is considerable activity in the way of deliveries on old orders, and many agents refuse to book new ones except at the value when delivered. In the general run of merchandise there is less buoyancy, and in not a few instances there has been a considerable decline in prices current earlier in the season.

Wheat is irregular, and exporters are still out of the market, as prices continue above the limit of shippers.

Barley is firm, but no trade. Stocks accumulate and maltsters hold off.

Provisions are dull and prices nominal.

Rio coffee is dull, but there is no pressure to realize.

Refined sugars are neglected and prices weak.

Teas are dull and the market is at a standstill. So far at private sale and for all grades values are unsettled.

Foreign fruits are dull, and although there are no change in prices, they are weak.

Hops are quiet, but holders do not yield.

Quicksilver is dull and easy at 42@43c.

Borax is quiet.

Hides are quiet, transactions being retarded by the difference between buyers and sellers. Stocks are heavy.

Leather is quiet, but prices are maintained.

Turpentine is held firm under light offering.

Rosins are offered freely, and prices of common are easy.

Petroleum is dull and nominal.

Crude sperm and whale oils are very quiet.

Pig iron in a quiet way is more active, and several orders have been given delivrable monthly up to April. Prices remain unchanged.

Pig lead is in fair demand, common at 5c.

Tin plate is in moderate demand and prices are steady.

Wool is quiet and prices are steady, except for undesirable grades of California, which are in considerable stock. Some apprehension is felt in the trade owing to the understanding that large amounts had been loaned on wool by Boston bankers. It was feared that trouble in banking circles might result in throwing a large quantity of wool into the market to the demoralization of prices. At present, however, such a result appears impossible. Sales of the past week include 60,000 lbs fall California at 15@21½c, 15,000 lbs old do at 15c, and 40,000 lbs spring at 22@36c.

The dry goods market is very quiet in all branches of trade.

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.

Receipts—Wheat, 235,056 ctls, including 200,000 aboard ship; flour, 3000 quarter sks.; potatoes, 2250 sks.; eggs, 11,000 dozen.

Wheat—The market is very quiet. Among sales were 100 tons choice milling $1 67¼. For a small lot of extra choice shipping $1 70 was bid. We quote choice to extra choice shipping $1 67¾@1 70.

Flour—Market is dull. Quote Oregon and Walla Walla $4 50@5.

Barley—The market is firm at full prices. Sale of fair feed $1 45; good coast feed quotable at $1 47½ @1 50.

Oats—Market quiet; firm; quotations unchanged.

Corn—No sales reported; $1 45@1 55 asked.

Potatoes—Market is steady with prices in sellers' favor. Petaluma and Tomales sold to-day at $1 25 @1 35.

Onions—Receipts are large; sales to-day from wharf at 60@80c.

Hides—Market unchanged.

Hops—Market quiet; quotations unchanged.

Eggs—Fresh California, market steady at 45c; good eastern 37½c; Utah, by express, held at 45c.

Butter—Fresh roll, stocks are not accumulating; quote at 35@37½c.

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

Floating cargoes—Quiet.

Cargoes on passage—Quiet.

English and French country markets—Quiet.

Liverpool spot—Steady.

Shipping Intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Arrived—Bk Germania, Nanaimo; str Willamette, Seattle; bk Harvest Home, Guaymas.

Sailed—Str Arcata, Coos bay; schr Hayes, Puget Sound; Br bk Glenmore, Cork, f. o.

PORT MADISON, Nov. 25.—Sailed—Ship Tidal Wave, San Francisco.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 20.—Sailed—Br bk Scotia, Portland; Br ship Valera, San Francisco.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 28.—Put in—Am bk Ada P. Gould, for San Francisco.

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—Sailed—Str. Mississippi, San Francisco; 27, str Umatilla, San Francisco.

Arrived—Str Geo. W. Elder, San Francisco.

HONGKONG, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Str Oceanic, San Francisco.

SEABECK, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Bks Mary Winkleman and North Star, Guaymas.

ASTORIA, Nov. 27.—The Astracan crossed out yesterday. The Alpina Robinson, in tow of the Wonder, started up river this morning. The bktn Portland arrived in at 12, and the str California at 2 P. M. The California left for Portland at 3 P. M.

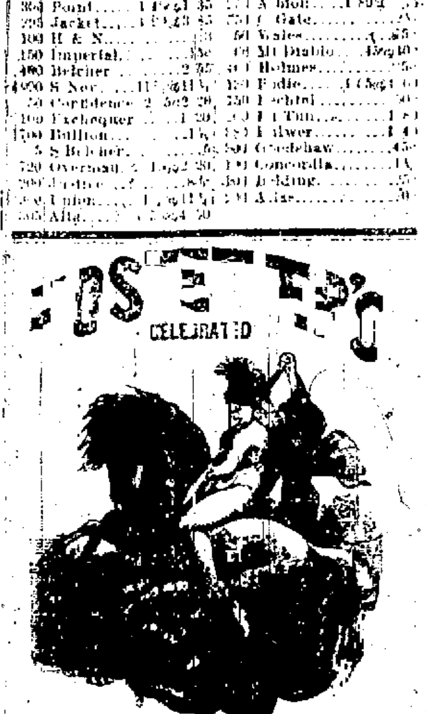
Nov. 26—4 P. M.—Ship Seringapatam arrived in. Cloudy; calm.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.

MORNING SESSION.

120 Ophir	6@5¾	771 Julia	20
1076 Mexican	[illegible]	140 Caledonia	25
840 G & C	6½	460 Lady Wash	20
85 B & B	[illegible]	390 Andes	1 15@1 20
890 Cala	[illegible]	530 Scorpion	1 25@1 20
1799 Con Va	[illegible]	560 Union	[illegible]
605 Chollar	[illegible]	755 Eureka	[illegible]
75 Potosi	1 60	55 N. Belle	[illegible]
384 Point	[illegible]	771 A Mohr	[illegible]
295 Jacket	[illegible]	271 Gate	[illegible]
100 H & N	[illegible]	60 Wales	[illegible]
150 Imperial	[illegible]	60 Mt Diablo	[illegible]
400 Belcher	2 35	[illegible] Holmes	[illegible]
1000 S Nev	[illegible]	[illegible] Bodie	[illegible]
70 Confidence	[illegible]	150 Bechtel	[illegible]
100 Exchequer	1 20	[illegible] Tuttle	[illegible]
1700 Bullion	1 20	[illegible] Silver	[illegible]
5 S Belcher	[illegible]	[illegible] Goodshaw	[illegible]
720 Overman	[illegible]	[illegible] Concordia	[illegible]
200 Justice	[illegible]	[illegible] Belding	[illegible]
[illegible] Union	[illegible]	[illegible] Atlas	[illegible]
165 Alta	[illegible]		



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

One of the Reasonable Pleasures of life, a properly cooked meal, affords little or no present enjoyment and much subsequent torture to a confirmed dyspeptic. But when chronic indigestion is combatted with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the food is eaten with relish, and, most important of all, is assimilated by and nourishes the system. Use this grand tonic and corrective also to remedy constipation, biliousness, rheumatism, fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE

Prepared from fruits and tropical plants.

A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the best preparation in the world for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles and all kindred Complaints. It acts gently, effectively, and is delicious to take. Cleansing the system thoroughly, it imparts vigor to mind and body, and dispels Melancholy Hypochondria, etc. *One trial convinces.* Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price 25 and 30 Cts. Sold by all Druggists.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed; yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Portland, Sole Agents for Oregon and Washington Ty.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN,

The Most Successful Physician on the Pacific Coast in the Treatment of

ALL CHRONIC & DIFFICULT DISEASES.

DR. BRENAN WILL GUARANTEE TO CURE any form of Disease of the generative organs or private disease. He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including diseases caused by the

FOLLIES OF YOUTH,

Such as SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or LOSS OF PERFECT VITALITY. Nearly two thirds of all the Chronic Diseases spring, either directly or indirectly, from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is neglected by the majority of the Medical Profession.

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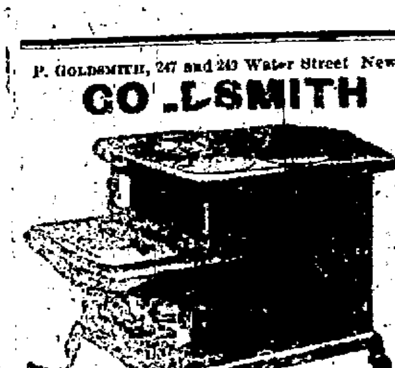

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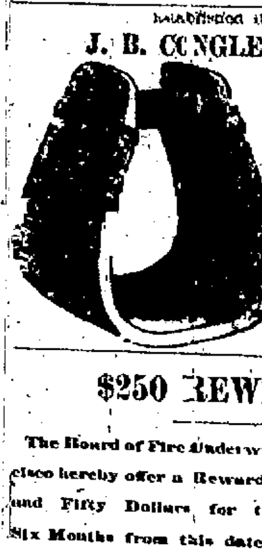

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SEAL ENGRAVER, 32 FIRST ST

..y Oregonian.
..AGE EDITION.
..MORNING, NOV. 28, 1881.

..AND ENGLISH.

..Weak, Stagnant, Discontented ..and Miserable.

..American Irish," by Lady Wilde, of ..r of the poet, Oscar Wilde.]

..have had their seven years' ..rs' war, but Ireland has car.. ..unavailing war of 700 years, ..carcely recognizes the truth that ..to the splendid position in the ..she is entitled, there should ..ified programme of measures, ..ble natures could say amen, and ..tion of a whole people to obtain ..t. Disaffection is not an evil ..xist; it is the lever of progress; ..disaffection only scatters and ..energies of a people. This is ..nt in Ireland at the present ..earful and hopeless stagna.. ..all things; the professions lan.. ..ity are absentees, the commer.. ..merely agents for the English .., there is no stimulus to work, ..wards for intellect, no wealth ..or literature, and every young ..ion and culture must look abroad ..ing for his gifts and be content ..to her destiny as a mere cattle.. ..and a co-operative store to ..goods.

..ld have a divine idea in the ..ationalities, least of all in Ire.. ..and or noble in policy was ..to lift the people to their true ..the only motive power; greed ..of wealth, the only aim; the ..where, the love of God no.. ..and insult the only policy; ..at no nation was ever so un.. ..ing the love of subject states ..is said of the Emperor Aure.. ..decreed the destruction of .., the philosopher Appollonius ..in a dream and said, "Aure.. ..conquer, abstain from the ..; Aurelian, if you would ..om the blood of the innocent; ..would be beloved, be just and ..is strange that royal races so ..understand that their only ..is in so far as they promote ..of the people. In the ..nation there should be one ..ight; one thing ever sacred ..thing ever manifested—Love; ..seldom preached by states.. ..ety of a country means to ..al value, not the moral ele.. ..committed to their charge.

..there is also some instinctive ..ency of sympathy between ..nature to account for the ..and religions and temper ..so many centuries. The Eng.. ..of iron, like their soil; ro.. ..in purpose, without il.. ..dreams, without reverence; ..ing air of Ireland the en.. ..are only stirred fitfully, ..of their own mountain ..persistent force, and the ..of life, the absence of all motive ..the people to live in the ..than energetically in the ..always dreaming that to ..them all they require, ..nothing. The English, ..their full overflowing life ..no time for vain lamenta.. ..hat Englishman now ..ations of the common.. ..solemn tragedy of a King's ..ly struggle of Guelph and ..of cotton and the price ..to them than the story of all ..conquest. They never .. They have no popular .. No historic fact has ..ation's life. No lofty as.. ..r oratory. They live ..and the actual. The ..and prayer. Religion ..two words round which

..also is different in which .. The factory smoke is so ..people cannot see heaven. ..rial life their eyes are never ..their ears is only the rush ..the stroke of the hammer; ..is the poison dust of .. But the Irish, with.. ..commerce, or anything ..cattle for English food, can .., in the visible presence ..enjoyment of lake and riv.. ..led by the smoke of ..above is a reality to the ..people have more intense .. It is their religious tem.. ..in its simplicity and ..their life of privation ..them to meet all sor.. ..with the pathetic fatal.. ..phrase so often heard from ..me the will of God."

..English head, the pale, ..ation of practical aims, ..merce and industry; ..head of the Celt, and deep, ..a people made for re..

..ure of the much-tried ..ers, none can tell. No ..yet been formed, but ..under the teaching ..y and value of human ..to acquiesce tamely in ..Ireland holds in Europe, ..and her institutions, ..people, who yet own a ..and better placed for ..commerce than half the au.. .. The Irish never for.. ..give up the hope of ..even among the kind.. ..have not eaten of the ..forget Ithaca. But ..creation of Ireland will ..ome Rule" as understood ..and leaders, if in.. ..is not even now wholly ..seriously believe that the ..come back to their an.. ..queen take up her resi.. ..a desolated city and .., and universal deca..

..its old feudal distinctions ..looked upon with bitter ..party in Irish politics, ..galvanized into life again ..form platitudes.

..don, with supreme power ..Ireland, and control of ..be composed of members ..suffrage and secured in .., is the idea most prom.. ..by the American Irish. ..convention without the ..of the nation would ..ion, for the power to ..improvements would be ..as the revenue of Ireland ..treasury of another coun..

..will have a larger and ..aim than the mere "re.. The American Irish, with ..desire to create a new sys.. ..ely to resuscitate the ..the shriveled rags of ..that a people can weave ..new age. The new wine ..new bottles; and a high.. ..to increase the material ..try is to create the moral ..to bring the torpid, slum.. ..Ireland within the influence ..tric forces that every.. ..humanity into new life. ..ever, must come from ..and unaided has never ..of these great revolutions ..y, and England have had, ..the accumulated evils of ..Ireland has no firm organi.. ..re, no power, only a vague, .., only a bitter sense of ..however, is certain: there ..minds now that is a prophecy ..ish unrest that has driven ..of Ireland to America, ..them back again all alight ..ready to proclaim that in a ..to be found the true force ..soul and the life of man.

..found a slick young man in ..ht in the Franco-Prussian war ..point of cashing a check for him ..of the sharper was blocked by ..had an eye single to protecting ..

..A mother to her seven-year-old ..rupt me when I am talking ..wait till we stop, and then ..you never stop." retorted the ..Times.

THE LAND COURT DECISIONS.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Irish land-owners are struck with consternation and dismay by the decisions of the land courts. The indications are that rents will be reduced about 30 per cent. The former annual rental in Ireland amounted in round numbers to $80,000,000. Under the effects of the land act this amount will be reduced to $56,000,000. The action of the courts is somewhat astonishing to the extremists at both ends of the land agitation. The Parnellites did not expect any such concessions, and are doubtless greatly disappointed that they are made, as they will take away much of their ammunition for agitation, while the land-owners themselves are much startled at the extent of the reduction. The latter expected to suffer some, but were not prepared for the virtual annihilation of about a third of their property. As many estates are mortgaged for as much as two-thirds of their value, the nominal owner is left with absolutely nothing that he can call his own. This has an unpleasant look, and it is rousing a storm of indignation among the conservatives both in Ireland and England. But it is the legitimate consequence of the land bill. The remedy was deemed necessary and the application will have to be endured.

The outcry is nothing more than was to be expected, and it is probable that it will grow louder as the practical effects of the decisions are widened. Landed estates will be thrown upon the market by disgusted, disheartened, and debt-burdened owners. Anticipating this, it is alleged that a syndicate has been formed of radical and liberal capitalists for the purpose of taking advantage of the glut of salable land, buying it up and holding it for a rise. Mr. John Bright has been charged with being the animating spirit of the speculation. It will be difficult to make many people believe that John Bright, at this late period of his life, will be found to be connected with anything that involves sharp or dishonorable practice. It may be true, however, that he and his friends are interested in bettering the condition of the Irish people by doing what they can do to encourage peasant proprietorship, and that they will endeavor to secure land to that end. Such a scheme would be in accordance with Mr. Bright's frequently expressed views, and in the present state of feeling his motives could be very easily misconstrued.

The practical working of the Irish land court is forcing upon the English land question an exciting interest. So long as the reform was merely talked about, the landed proprietors with the conservative sense of security that marks the rural Briton, were not particularly alarmed at the situation. They could discuss the matter with comparative calmness as a far-off subject. But now that the cries of the Irish land-owners have begun to ring in their ears, there is a general awakening. The reality is brought too near home. Instead of the complaints of ejected tenants, there will come from Ireland the complaints of ejected landlords, for the reduction of rents will have that effect upon the debt-burdened. More than this, the ejected landlords will come to England themselves, demand compensation, and thoroughly arouse English and Scotch land-owners to the defense of their own interests. The vigor with which these gentlemen will defend their property can well be imagined. Mr. Gladstone has said that the measures which have been adopted in Ireland were not called for in Great Britain, as the circumstances were different, but it is difficult to see where he can consistently draw the line. That the liberal party will suffer a large defection from its present strength is certain. It is expected that the whigs will come over to the tories in a body when the issue becomes a direct one. But on the other hand the enfranchisement of half a million agricultural laborers will make up for large deficiencies, and this enfranchisement is set down as one of the foregone conclusions during the coming session of parliament.

Be the results what they may in England and Scotland, the process which the Irish courts have begun will be continued. There can be no retrogressive steps taken now. The cries of the landlords in Ireland will go unheeded. They have no appeal even in the house of lords. The decisions of the land court are final. It is claimed also that the Irish magistracy, which is now almost entirely Protestant, will be placed on a more representative basis. O'Hagan, the late Irish lord chancellor, is said to be moving in the matter, and it is expected that a number of Catholic magistrates will be substituted for Protestants. It seems to be determined by the administration that the Irish shall be left with as little real cause for complaint as possible. The land commissioners generally are inclined to interpret the land act from the tenants' standpoint, and they have been selected with that end in view. The full force of whatever reaction there may be will be felt in renewed opposition to the liberal party in England and Scotland. The scene of conflict will shortly be shifted across the channel. The outcries of the Irish landlords will naturally have the effect of drowning out the Parnell agitation, and there will be a marked change in the situation.

ARCHIBALD FORBES ON AMERICAN SOLDIERY.

[Interview in Charleston News and Courier.]

Speaking of these Connecticut troops, said he, I could not but be struck with that miraculous gift of talk which is the attribute of the American citizen. We Englishmen have a habit of looking down upon a talking man and to agree with Carlisle when he says the able man is the silent man. And I am bound to say that the first night I was here, when I heard those Connecticut men get upon their hind legs and orate freely, with a good deal of buncombe thrown in, I said to myself: Much that I am told I will see to-morrow will be promise without fulfilment. But it came about quite the other way. And I am free to say that it seems to me that if there are a great many regiments like that Connecticut regiment which I saw here on parade in a nation, it don't want any standing army at all, as they would constitute a far cheaper and much more effective force than any standing army would be. I have seen all the armies in the world, I believe, from the Afghan scalawags to the Russian Imperial Guards, and I have never seen greater precision and solidity than those men manifested on that dress parade. To me it was a revelation and rather a disagreeable revelation, simply from this point of view, which you can easily understand, that I became painfully aware that there was another factor in the world capable of beating us. A man never likes to find out that the number of men stronger than himself is on the increase. We Englishmen have been indulging in the satisfaction that however the continental countries might grow with their millions of reserves against our hundred or two hundred thousand trained troops, we were yet capable of swaggering over the United States in the matter of drill and discipline and punctilious performance of evolutions. But what I saw yesterday proved to me that such was not the case. These men marched and wheeled quite equal to our Grenadier Guard, and I don't think I have seen anything to equal the precision in the manual in that dress parade. It seemed to me that the commanding officer who went to the front and moved as a piece of mechanism and not like a creature with bowels in him at all, had his foot on an electric wire which communicated with the regiment and with every man in the regiment, and that each man was a mere automaton, not moved by the word of command, but by their colonel's foot on the concealed wire in the ground. And what I admired most of all was the absolute rigidity of accuracy that was preserved in the minutest detail.

The tendency of a republican country like this is to despise accuracy which does not bear fruit right away. But the accuracy in military affairs which appears good to outsiders is really the means to an end. It is the evidence of that discipline which in time of danger may be found to have no other stable reliance than by that consuetude which rigorous drill and practice, the intuition of discipline, carries with it. Discipline becomes second nature to a soldier—almost first nature. The weak point of all volunteer improvised forces is that they have not that amount of discipline that becomes engrafted into the very nature of the old soldier. But those men seemed yesterday to have been that way, so long that what they did was not the result of thoughtfulness, it was not the result of a first rehearsal or second rehearsal, but the performance of a thing by rote. And they had come to that perfection as naturally as the taking of a cocktail. All this seems to come out of an infinite capacity for taking pains in these Connecticut people.

Very Badly Scared.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The effect of the shot at Guiteau was the same as that which raw soldiers experience when they are for the first time under fire, as he had to have a change of clothing on reaching the jail.

Tygh valley, Wasco county, ranchers do not propose to let their stock die of hunger and cold this year. To provide against the former large quantities of feed have been stored and against the latter huge sheds for the shelter of stock are being built.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

At a convention of sheep-breeders and wool-growers, held at Philadelphia, one of the speakers said:

"I would say to the farmer, go on and manage your sheep in the way you can get the most money for their carcasses, whether raising mutton or lambs, and let your wool take care of itself. You must regard your sheep as machines for converting grass, roots and grain in the shortest possible time, into mutton, with wool as a mere incident. By making your sheep fat in the shortest possible time—which you can do best with the English races—and killing them as soon as they are mature, you make the best and soundest wool. It will not only be young, but healthy; it will have no tender places in it. Aiming for the best mutton, you will be certain to get the best wool, which will always sell, no matter what race it belongs to. This is the system in England, the great mutton-producing and combing-wool-producing country in the world. It is really a matter of surprise in reading English agricultural journals to see how little consideration is apparently given to the qualities of wool, while the size and fattening aptitudes of the different breeds of varieties are subjects of the most weighty attention. Yet it is fully recognized that the characteristic qualities of the English combing wools have been developed upon originally short-wooled animals by the unconscious development of their forms and the secondary qualities of their fleeces, through a constant aim to develop their carcasses for the mutton market. Thus the interests of the grower, the consumer of meat, and the manufacturer of wool are identified."

There are some facts connected with American wool production and manufacture which ought to afford matter for study to advocates of exorbitant tariffs. In 1867 congress imposed on wools and woolen goods duties ranging from 37 to 150 per cent. and upwards, at the demand of wool-growers and manufacturers. The results of fourteen years' experience are thus summarized: The American wool-grower, during that period, has received a lower average price than at any previous time, the wools least protected ranking highest. The number of sheep and the amount of wool produced east of the Rocky mountains has progressively diminished. Woolen goods, for the same time, have been higher here than in any other country, of equal position. In spite of the tariff, the importation of foreign wools increased from 24,000,000 pounds, in 1868, to 128,000,000 pounds in 1880; and that of manufactured woolen products to $33,613,000. In addition to this, the consular reports show a large export of old English wool-manufacturing machinery to America. The extent to which this is done leaves little doubt that these discarded machines are designed for use in American factories, and if this assumption be true, will go far to explain the supremacy of Great Britain over the United States in the woolen markets of the world. In any event, the figures already given, and the fact that our exports of woolen goods in 1880 amounted to but $216,576, are very strong arguments against this particular imposition, as against "protection" in general. This duty would seem to be a very good point against which to direct the efforts of those who believe in scientific tariff reform.

In Mr. Benjamin P. Ware's excellent essay on potato culture, lately presented to the Massachusetts board of agriculture, the points are fairly decided, and then any that remain unsettled, after hundreds of experiments, are given separately, and many instances of the strangely contradictory results of trials in the latter class. Of seven concluding maxims, one is that "seed potatoes will not produce healthy vines if exposed to severe cold, although it may not affect their outward appearance." An instance of the truth of this occurred in an observing friend's experience. Part of the small tubers of a new and promising sort were exposed last fall to light on trays to harden and green, as this, which spoils them for eating, decidedly improves them for use as seed. A frosty night occurred while one tray was out, yet only a few of the potatoes seemed partially nipped. All of this lot, however, made decidedly inferior plants to others which had light, but escaped the pinch of cold.

The breeds of swine which have gained most favor with the breeders of this neighborhood are the large and middle-sized English Yorkshire. The small Yorkshire is used to some extent to cross upon the coarser common sows of the country, and the cross thus obtained is a very useful animal, easily fattened and fine boned; but the small Yorkshires, when thoroughbred, are rather too tender in constitution for the rough usage and cold climate of New England. Their chief value is to improve the hardier and coarser stock always to be found in the hands of the farmers. The Berkshire and Essex breeders are used to some extent, but the black pigs do not sell so well as the white ones.—*New England Farmer.*

THE BEST DAIRY BREED.

[Chicago Times.]

It is hard to state which is the best breed of cattle for the dairy. Much depends on the place where the cows are to be kept, and much more on the food they will be in the habit of eating, the care they will receive, and the uses made of their milk. In many respects the Ayrshire is the best dairy cow. She is a large milker, and a large yield of milk is of the first importance when the product is to be sold at a cheese factory or sent to supply towns. The milk of the Ayrshire cow is not as rich in fat as that of cows of some other breeds, but it contains a very large proportion of caseine, which renders it very valuable for cheese making and for a general article of food. The animal is hardy and capable of digesting the coarser varieties of food. It travels well and can make a good living in pastures where some of the more dainty breeds of cattle would do very poorly. The Ayrshires are generally good breeders, and, when past the period of raising young and giving milk, can be converted into very good beef. It is important in selecting a breed for the dairy, to procure stock that will be valuable for meat when their period of usefulness as milk-producers is past. Ayrshire bulls are always in demand for breeding purposes, and the calves make good veal. A breed of cattle useful for two purposes is generally more valuable to the common farmer than one that is valuable for a single purpose. A dairy herd of some other breed may pay much better while all the cows are of an age and in a condition to give a large amount of milk, but a heavy loss is likely to occur when they become old and the owner desires to dispose of his stock. If a dairyman raises his own stock it is desirable to have bulls and calves, as well as cows, that are in demand at fair prices.

The short horns are not classed among the dairy breeds, but certain families and many individual cows are large milkers. By judicious selection a fine dairy herd of short-horns may be built up. At present far less attention has been given to developing the milk-producing than the meat and fat-producing qualities of this breed of cattle. A herd of short-horns that are heavy milkers has an advantage over almost any other. A large yield of rich milk is secured. The males are always salable, and the calves of both sexes are in demand for dairy or for breeding purposes, while the calves make excellent veal. It is claimed for the Holstein or Dutch cattle that they are heavier milkers than the best short-horns, and that they are almost if not quite as valuable for beef. This latter claim, however, has not been substantiated in this country, as the breed is comparatively new here. The cows are certainly very large milkers even for their great size, and it is generally true that cows that give large quantities of rich milk are capable of producing excellent beef. This breed of cattle are accustomed in their native home to very rich pastures, and to most excellent care at all seasons of the year. The pastures of Holland are marvels of productiveness, and carry more cattle to a given area than any pastures in the world, although the animals are of gigantic size. Dutch cattle are not adapted to poor pastures or to poor feed and careless treatment at any season of the year. Their weight prevents them from traveling long distances for food and water, and causes them to need frequent rest. No person should undertake to keep them who is not willing to care for them as their wants require.

For quality of milk the little Jersey is unsurpassed. The milk of Jersey cows and all the products of it deservedly rank as luxuries. It contains the least water and the most fat of any milk used for human food. It also has a delightful flavor and fine color. It is unprofitable milk to dispose of at a cheese factory or to send to market unless it is disposed of at an extra price. The Jersey best meets the wants of people who meet in cities or villages, and who wish to keep a single cow to supply the family with milk and cream. A few Jerseys are valuable in a herd whose milk is used to make into butter, as a small proportion of Jersey milk will impart a desirable color and flavor to the milk produced by the other cows. Jerseys breed very early and attain maturity much quicker than the short-horns and Ayrshires. They are generally smaller than the Ayrshires, which are diminutive when compared with the short-horns and are in little favor as beef producers. They require good care and will suffer greatly from exposure. The Guernsey and Alderney cattle differ little from the Jerseys except that they are larger. It seems likely that they all had a common origin. It is rare in this country to find a large dairy herd composed of cows of the same breed. This is so partly from the circumstance that few dairymen raise their own cows and partly for the reason that dairymen attach less importance to the merits of any breed than they do to individual ability to produce a large amount of milk.

SMALL FARMS IN BELGIUM.

["Gath" in Chicago Tribune.]

"How about Belgium?"

"Belgium, with an indifferent climate and soil, presents a powerful contrast to Ireland, which corresponds to it on the opposite of England. Ireland has more rainy weather, but not such cold winters. In Flanders it rains 175 days in the year; in Ireland 220 days; consequently the Irish climate is more favorable to the growth of grass, forage and roots, but less so to the ripening of cereals. The Belgian, however, would like to have the Irish climate so as to have food for his cows; he often feeds his grain to his cattle. The staple articles of the Belgian farmers are butter, flax, colza and chicory. The soil of Ireland has plenty of spontaneous pasture land, while the miserable soil of Belgium hardly permits heather and furze to grow. Not a blade of grass springs there without manure. Irish soil might be brought to fertilize the soil of Fleming. Ireland has far greater advantages than Flanders, the land being superior, the climate equally favorable to the growth of vegetable crops and the same markets at hand to both countries. The chief difference in favor of Flanders is the stimulus of owning the land by the farmer. Some of the Flemish nobles manage, despite the revolution and the law of forced submission on the death of the owner, to retain large estates. In 1846 there were only 758,512 owners of land in the whole of Belgium, but by 1865, owing to the good laws, this number had increased to 1,069,326."

"Why are the Belgians better farmers than the Irish?"

"The magnificent farming of Belgium on poor soil is due to, first, the perfection of both plow and spade work; second, each field has a perfection of shape given to it to facilitate cultivation and drainage; third, most careful husbanding of the manure; fourth, the great variety of crops, especially of industrial plants, such as colza, flax, tobacco, hops, chicory, etc.; fifth, second or 'stolen' crops, such as turnips and carrots, English clover, sparry, etc., whereby the cultivated area is in effect increased one-third; sixth, abundance of food for cattle. Although the soil is not favorable to meadows, yet, taking the second crop into account, one-half of the available superficies is devoted to keeping live stock; seventh, house-feeding of cattle, by which the cows give both more milk and more manure; eighth, minute weeding."

"The Belgians, I believe, collect cow's urine as a commerce?"

"Yes; the Belgian laborer goes with his wheelbarrow to the village to buy a sack or two of guano, undertaking to pay for it after harvest. The dealer trusts him, gives him credit, having a lien on the crop produced by the aid of his manure. In November he gets his money; the produce has been doubled and the land improved. The small farmer does just as the laborer does. Each opens an account with the manure dealer, who is the best of all bankers. Flemish small farmers invest from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 in guano every year, and quite as much in other kinds of manure. M. De Laveley says: 'The Flemish farmer scrupulously collects every atom of sewage from the towns; he guards his manure like a treasure, puts a roof over it to prevent the rain and sunshine from spoiling it; he gathers mud from rivers and canals, the excretions of animals along the highroads and ways for conversion into phosphates.'"

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

REOPENED.

JOHN EPPERLY. CARL EPPERLY.

JOHN EPPERLY & CO.,

Corner First and Jefferson Sts.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Feed & Produce,

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
Old and New Customers Solicited.
Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.

D. J. MALARKEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Foreign & Domestic Produce.

We make the sale of Dairy Produce a Specialty

DEPOT FOR OREGON HOP GROWERS.

Consignments and orders solicited. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Weekly Prices Current mailed free on application.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

10 and 12 Front St., Portland, Or.

---

2. C. [illegible] & SON,

IMPORTERS AND **Commission Merchants**

AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S.

AND

The Underwriting and Agency Association

OFFER FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Ind Coope's and Tennent's Ales; Guinness' Pig Brand Stout; Red Case Gin; Geneva in bulk; Scotch Whiskey in case and bulk; Dunville's and other Irish Whiskies; Jules Robin Brandies in case and bulk, Dorovilie, Hennessy and Martell; Carte D'Or, Perrier's and Krug's Champagnes; Fine Sherries and Port; Bordeaux Clarets; Excellent Pure Malt Vinegar; Pure Salad Oil; Brough's Table Salt; Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes; Wheat Sacks and Hessians; Fire Bricks; Soda Crystals, Soda Ash and high proof Caustic Soda, etc., etc., etc.

JAMES H. KOONTZ,

UMATILLA, OR.,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RATES REDUCED.
A Large Fire-Proof Warehouse for Storage
ALSO DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware and General Merchandise.
(Established in 1873.)
Mark Goods care J. H. K., U. JAMES H. KOONTZ.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,

UMATILLA.

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
HARDWARE,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Mark Goods care J. R. F. U. JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

J. DILL DUBOIS. W. B. KING

DuBOIS & KING,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

112 and 114 Front Street, Portland, Or.

416 Battery St., San Francisco.

Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Grain Flour and Produce in Portland and San Francisco.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF,

MACHINISTS,
63 and 64 Front Street.
Housework, Doors, Railings, Iron Shutters and Machinery of all descriptions. Planing and Moulding Tools to order.

A NEW DEAL

IN THE

TOY BUSINESS

TO

WHOLESALE DEALERS. WHOLESALE

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

We propose this season to give DEALERS a chance to make money on their CHRISTMAS TRADE by offering the newest and most desirable

Toys, Toys, Toys,

At Close Dry Goods Rates.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

We offer the BEST assortment of TOYS in Oregon, the best assortment that has ever been in Oregon, at from 50 to 75 per cent. less than usual wholesale rates.

NO DEALER SHOULD PURCHASE DOLLS [illegible]
TOYS BEFORE LOOKING THROUGH OUR
WHOLESALE STOCK,
NOW OPEN ON OUR UPPER FLOORS.

MELLIS BROS. & Co.

Tin Toys,	Dolls,	Tin Toys,
Iron Toys,	Dolls,	Iron Toys,
Wooden Toys,	Dolls,	Wooden Toys,
Mechanical Toys,	Dolls,	Mechanical Toys,
China Toys,	Dolls,	China Toys,
Educational Toys,	Dolls,	Educational Toys,
Scientific Toys,	Dolls,	Scientific Toys,
Musical Toys,	Dolls,	Musical Toys,
Industrial Toys,	Dolls,	Industrial Toys,

GERMAN TOYS! FRENCH TOYS! ENGLISH TOYS!
AMERICAN TOYS!
AT
NEW YORK IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

VELOCIPEDES, all sizes and styles; Wagons, Rocking Horses, Buggies, Express Carts, Tool Chests, Building Blocks, Drums, Trumpets, Fish Horns, Noah's Arks, Pianos, Kitchen Sets, Bedroom Furniture, Trains of Cars, Pianos, Paint Boxes, Games, Alphabet Blocks,
WORK BOXES. etc., etc., SHELL BOXES.

REED'S NEW PATENT COMBINATION WOODEN TOYS.
Pull for the Shore, Variety Toy Box, Girl's Delight, Ferry Boat, Little Housekeeper, Derby Races, Elephant and Chariot, Steamboats, Old Woman in Shoe, etc., etc.,
At heavy reduction from prices of any such goods ever before offered in Oregon.

$1 00 per dozen for $2 00 Dolls.
$2 50 per dozen for $5 00 Dolls.

W[illegible]S, [illegible]S, [illegible]S, [illegible]S, [illegible]S.

ALSO

China and Glassware.

China Vases for $2 25—wholesale in town for $4 50 per dozen.

CHINA	20 Styles of China Vases,	GLASS
CHINA	LAVA VASES,	GLASS
CHINA	TOILET SETS,	GLASS
CHINA	MOUSTACHE CUPS,	GLASS
CHINA	MOTTO CUPS & SAUCERS,	GLASS
CHINA	CHINA TEA SETS,	GLASS
CHINA	SMOKERS' STANDS,	GLASS

WHOLESALE.................WHOLESALE.................WHOLESALE.

FOR CONVENIENCE OF DEALERS IN THE COUNTRY
We have put up selected assortments of the most desirable Toys:
$5 00 assortments include positively desirable goods.
10 00 assortments guaranteed to give great satisfaction.
15 00 assortments a most saleable lot.
20 00 assortments include very elegant articles.
25 00 assortments guaranteed to bear over 100 per cent. profit.

SEND TO US and see what a lot of Toys you can get for a very little money.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

126 FIRST ST., 127, 129 FRONT ST.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
3 and 5 North First St., Portland,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.
Sole Agents for the
J. H. CUTTER OLD BOURBON WHISKY
And for
VAL. BLATZ MILWAUKEE BEER. 1p

[illegible]
If you are suffering with Catarrhal headache, or Catarrh in any way, go to Plummer & Myers's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of Dr. KARSNER'S CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible]

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

RAILROADS

Oregon & California R.R. Co.

On and after Oct. 11, 1880, trains will run as follows
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Eastside Division.
FROM PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG.
Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A.M.	Roseburg	[illegible] P.M.
Roseburg	5:00 A.M.	Portland	[illegible] P.M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P.M.	Lebanon	9:20 P.M.
Lebanon	4:45 A.M.	Portland	10:05 A.M.

Freight Trains.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	[illegible] A.M.	Junction	[illegible] P.M.
Junction	5:45 A.M.	Portland	[illegible] P.M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all regular trains on Eastside Division.

Westside Division.
FROM PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS.
Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	[illegible] A.M.	Corvallis	[illegible] P.M.
Corvallis	[illegible] A.M.	Portland	[illegible] P.M.

Close connections made at Roseburg with Stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's office.
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Storage will be charged on freight remaining at company's warehouse over twenty-four hours.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or Westside Divisions.
J. BRANDT, Gen'l Supt.
R. KOEHLER, Manager.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION.
KALAMA TO TACOMA
AND
TACOMA TO WILKESON
(Coal Mines.)
Mail Line Trains Daily.
DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Tacoma	7:30 A.M.	Kalama	12:00 M.
Kalama	11:00 A.M.	Tacoma	[illegible] P.M.

Puyallup Road Trains.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Tacoma	1:45 P.M.	Carbonado	[illegible] P.M.
Carbonado	6:00 A.M.	Tacoma	[illegible] A.M.

Connections.

At Tacoma with Pacific Mail Steamships for San Francisco, and with Sound steamers for Victoria, Seattle, Olympia and all points on Puget Sound.
At Lake View with stage for Steilacoom.
At Tenino with the Olympia and Tenino Railroad for Olympia.
At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats for Portland and all railroad and steamship lines centering at Portland.
At Portland on Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Fraser River.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION.
Wallula Junction to Spokan Falls.
DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Wallula Junct'n	[illegible] A.M.	Spokan Falls	[illegible] P.M.
Spokan Falls	6:00 A.M.	Wallula Junct'n	[illegible] P.M.

Connections.

At Wallula Junction with the O. R. & N. Co.'s Railroad lines.
At Ainsworth with the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamboats for Lewiston and all intermediate points on Snake River.
At Cheney with stages for Medical Lake, Spangle and Farmington.
At Spokan Falls with stages for Colfax, Fort Colville, Lewiston, Medical Lake, Spangle, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Lake Pend d'Oreille, and all points in Northern Idaho.

Through Tickets.

Through tickets for sale at the principal offices of the Company, and at the office of the O. R. & N. Co. in Portland, Oregon, to Victoria and Seattle, and via P. M. S. S. Co. steamships from Tacoma and O. R. & N. Co.'s and P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamships from Portland to San Francisco.
Through tickets to Portland, Oregon, for sale at Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Tenino.
J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen'l Sup't.
OTIS SPRAGUE, Sup't Pac. Div., New Tacoma.
H. W. FAIRWEATHER, Sup't Pend d'Oreille Div., Ainsworth.
ael

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. GIBSON'S DISPENSARY,

623 KEARNY ST. corner of Commercial street, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of sexual and Seminal diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and Lost Manhood, can positively be cured. The sick and afflicted should not fail to call upon him. The Doctor has traveled extensively in Europe, and inspected thoroughly the various hospitals there, obtaining a great deal of valuable information, which he is competent to impart those in need of his services. DR. GIBBON will make no charge unless he effects a cure. Persons at a distance may be cured at home. All communications strictly confidential. Send $10 for a package of medicine. You see no one but the Doctor. Persons writing to the Doctor will please state the name of the paper they seen this advertisement in. Charges reasonable. Call or write. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco. jy6dly

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DR. JORDAN & CO.,
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
571 Market St., San Francisco.
The only pupils in California of the great Prof. Ricord of Paris, can be consulted at the office, 211 Geary St., in English or German, privately or by letter, on Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, Stricture, Rupture, Catarrh, Syphilis, and Diseases of the blood and skin, cured without the use of mercury. A valuable book, in English or German, "The Philosophy of Marriage," sent free to any address.

MARKETS.

A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

J. S. ZELLER,
Corner of Madison and First Sts.,
Is prepared to supply Fresh
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

1867. 186.

J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Frames, Moldings, Brackets,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
SEASONED FINISHED LUMBER
Constantly on hand.
IMPORTER OF
Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes,
And a Full Line of
PAINTERS' MATERIALS.
Orders from the Country will receive prompt and careful attention.
SALESROOM, 111 FRONT ST.,
Factory at Weidler's Mill, Portland, Oregon.

COMPOUND
NOT A DRUG
OXYGEN

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S NEW TREATMENT by Inhalation, for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. Packages may be conveniently sent by express, ready for immediate use at home. All requisites and full directions in each package. Information and supplies can be had of H. E. MATTHEWS, 606 Montgomery st., San Francisco. sfwdm

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C. B. [illegible], SEAL ENGRAVER,
88 Oak St., bet. First and Second.

GRAIN BAGS,
NEW AND RETURNED,
FOR SALE BY
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Importers.
sep1dtf

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Bill[illegible] supplies of all kinds constantly on hand.
20 Madison St., Portland, Or. [illegible]

RARE CHANCE!
I will sell PIANOS AT BARGAINS for the next sixty days. Call and secure them early, at 83 Yamhill street. ALBERT BARTSCH, Direct Agent for Steinway & Sons and Kranich & Bach. n23d2m

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Democratic Caucus.

..of democratic senators will be called for

Our Wine Interests.

..'s Washington special says: The na.. ..trade of this country in some way to cause ..their opportunity and urged retaliation ..wines for the unfair treatment of ..by the French authorities, and as an ..practically justifiable and to a deserv.. ..interest. It was found by those interested ..old statutes yet in force in forming part ..system might be used with telling

Notes from Quebec.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—The steamer [illegible] arrived [illegible] day with coal from Sydney. Their decks and [illegible] were covered with a foot of ice. The crew [illegible] enced much sufferings.

Temperature early this morning 17 deg. below zero.

The joint letter of bishops adopted in 1876 denunciatory of bribery, perjury and other abuses prevalent in times of elections and exhorting electors to vote according to their conscience, was read yesterday from the pulpits of all Catholic parishes in the province.

[illegible]

[illegible] for putting together.

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Eastern Oregon.

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MONDAY MO

FORE

Austria at War

DISASTROUS ST

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SPECIAL DISPAT

LONDON, Nov. 26.—
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broke over the beach
fishing boats have be
led at Fort William w
or four feet of gravel
much damaged. A
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were blown over. T
one thoroughfare bei
Ireland the gale wa
roofs of houses were
At Sligo a schooner v
partially destroyed.
a man named Moran
blown down. Part o
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are received from Ne

At Dublin the st
many years, and at
the worst experience
on the coast suffer
loss of the ship Cal
the T. Harris foun
drowned. The bark
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brokeshire; all han
A brigantine was soo
Ardrossa, battling wi
she foundered and he
her, lost. Her maj
Queenstown greatly d

LONDON, Nov. 26.—
Adept, abandoned at
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board. It is feared
Bay of Biscay during

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NEW YORK, Nov. 27
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British peerage. Th
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Lord Lorne's case
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Trevelyn, M. P., is
to resume business t

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CORK, Nov. 26.—In
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DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—
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BERLIN, Nov. 26.-
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to placard 9000 copi
all over Prussia re
falists of France,
marks that the pract
as it is constitution
Victor Emanuel's pr
throne under advers
dissolved the cham
to the electors. Th
Gazette are said to a
cellor and show which way the wind is blowing and what the country has to expect if representatives are recalcitrant to the will of the government.

Making War Preparations.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The admiralty is arranging plans by which German transatlantic steamers could be transformed into cruisers in case of necessity.

Get the Worst of It.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Prince Murat was badly wounded in a duel with Baron Vaunax, whom he challenged for an article published in *Triboulet*.

A Speck of Trouble.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Newspapers here publish a telegram from Scutari stating that hostilities have commenced between Austrians and Krivoscians who refuse to enter the Austrian military service. The Krivoscians have taken three small forts, making prisoners of the garrisons.

ONE DAY.

Good-bye, dear day, good-by,
  And let me wreathe with immortelles
The moments fair that fly
  On golden wings of love, and mark with white
The hours where no cloud of pain
  Hath dimmed thy beauteous light.

Farewell, sweet day, farewell.
  E'en now the gentle curfew peals
From memory's tolling bell.
  I count the echoes as they fall,
And grieve and sigh, yet smile, that they
  Are ever past recall.

Good-by, dear day, good-by.
  Like some fond heart we've loved and lost
That in death's grasp doth lie.
  With tender flowers upon the brow,
Each tender bloom a precious hour,
  Thou seem'st unto me now.

Farewell, dear day, farewell;
  Go thou where those that sleep are gone!
For after all 'tis well.
  I would not call back one dead face,
I would not live thine hours again,
  Nor e'n thy joys retrace.

—*Lydia F. Hinman.*

GENTLEMAN GEORGE.

When George Faulkner called at Colonel Dysart's office and told him he wanted to marry his Kitty, the ruined old colonel turned in his wrath and bade him leave his presence!

"We ain't got down to that," said he, "and you have a mighty lot of assurance to ask for her."

Yet Kitty was only a little waif Colonel Dysart had raised as a kind of waiting maid for his two daughters; she had been given no advantages in the way of education, but everybody in the house had made a pet and plaything of Kitty, and she was as pretty as a wild rose—just the faintest color in her cheeks gave a slight suspicion of quadroon blood, but her beautiful brown hair was no curlier than Fanny Dysart's. Her form was lovely, her hands and arms studies for a sculptor, and Gentleman George, as Faulkner was called, had tried by every unfair means in his power to woo and win her, tried and failed, and loving her all the more for her sweet strength of innocence he fortified himself with some Virginia tangle-foot and walked up to the cannon's mouth—in other words he bluffed the colonel, and demanded Kitty's hand in marriage.

"A loafer and hoss thief," continued the irate colonel when Gentleman George sprang at his throat like a bull-dog.

"Take that back!" he shouted. "I'm no hoss thief no m'on you are. Take—it—back," an athletic shake with every word.

"Well, well," gasped the choking colonel, "mebbee you ain't; but you'll allow your a moonshiner and a gambler."

"Oh," smiled Gentleman George, showing his handsome teeth—there was more than a suspicion of color in his blood—"you gamble yourself, colonel; that's a gentleman's game; what's you a-goin to do 'bout it? and the law is too close on a little whisky, and revenoo officers a mighty hard lot. Ef that's all you've got agin me, mout as well let me have the gal."

"I'll see you——first," said the colonel smartly, and the negotiations ended then and there.

Colonel Dysart was of the old Virginia stock, a blue-blooded gentleman, poor as a church mouse and proud as Lucifer, living regally with open doors, while he had anything and maintaining a great family of dependents in as good style as he lived himself, white or black. Touch one of Colonel Dysart's servants and you touched him. He was a faithful steward while the estate lasted. That was why he hated to give up Kitty. She was almost like his own, though he had picked her up in the highway a squalling 3-year old, and ridden into the door yard with the kicking child under his arm. He transferred her to the cook; she went to the housekeeper; by degrees she reached Mrs. Dysart, who made her an especial pet as long as she lived, and dying, bequeathed her to Fanny, her eldest daughter.

The Dysart girls were good to her, but indifferent. Kitty missed some one to love very much, as she did good Mrs. Dysart, and her heart went out to the handsome fellow who smiled on her at barbecues, and met her at preacher's meetings, and tried to entice her off to clandestine trysts.

That *soupçon* of African creole blood which flushed his cheek found its mate in hers; she had seen him laughing and talking with her young ladies—his family was as old and good as theirs, if it had crossed the color line somewhere, while she was a waif—a nobody. How good it was of him to love her!

But, all the same, Kitty was wide awake, and knew that if she had neither blood nor birth to boast of, she had reputation, and Gentleman George was known to be wild; so she held her own and compelled him to ask for her duly in honorable marriage. You have heard what the colonel said; but when did love ever fail in its undertakings? And who came to the rescue but romantic Louise Dysart, the youngest daughter of the colonel, whom Kitty had confided in, and she planned the whole thing—an elopement, carriage and pair, marriage before a justice, and herself as witness. Then she went home and laughed to hear her father storm.

All this happened the year before we went to the Planters' house on the Horseshoe mountain, where we had made up a party for the season; and we heard from Colonel Dysart that Kitty had made a fool of herself, and he had sent Louise to a seminary north to get some sense in her head and he'd be —— if he'd ever help that sly Kitty, not if she starved. And, then we learned that he had inquired all along about them, and found out that Gentleman George was very good to his little wife—that he had still eluded the excisemen, and gambled, but otherwise conducted himself properly. Defrauding the government was not much of a crime there. The people had their own views about that. If Gentleman George did nothing worse than disseminate the moonshiner's whisky, without paying the taxes, he wouldn't lose much in the respect of the people.

We had some curiosity to see this chivalric George and his Kitty, and Fanny Dysart had promised to take us to their mountain cabin, but somehow we never went, and had nearly forgotten the intention, when one day we stumbled in on them quite accidentally. We were looking for wild flowers in the mountains, and a storm came up so unexpectedly that we hurried into the first cabin we came to for shelter. A sick man was bolstered up in a chair, and one of the shyest, loveliest, most attractive girls I had ever seen was fanning him with an old palmetto hat. The room was hung with starched and goffered muslin dresses, beautifully done up, and on a rack above the door several rifles were hung. The sick man was the living image of Wilkes Booth, as I remember him—pale, statuesque features, and dark curling hair, the embodiment of picturesque refinement and intellect. I never saw such devotion in any woman's face before as she gazed upon his pale countenance to see if our entrance had startled him. She looked like the sister of Tasso or Gertrude, bending over her Rudolph.

We did not stay long, but we came away deeply in love with Kitty, and rather distrustful of her sick husband, who was convalescing from an attack of mountain fever. We felt that something was wrong and that Gentleman George must be very selfish to wear a fine gold watch and a seal ring, and let Kitty take in washing from the hotel, as she actually did, for we recognized those beautifully laundried dresses. We felt that it was the old story of man's selfishness and woman's devotion, but we made ourselves agreeable, and drew the gentleman out. He talked well in spite of his vernacular, and he read Shakespeare and Mrs. Augusta Evans, and gave us some quaint music on the banjo, and told us of his family and was rather proud of the drop of unleaven in his blood.

"It matches Kitty," he said, laughingly, "come here, girl; give the folks some buttermilk and berries. Fly around, honey, or they'll think you're worn out nursin' me."

He moved a square of stone in the hearth with his stick, and brought out a jug with a corn-cob stopper. We all tasted the illicit whisky and he put it back, saying:

"You'll not inform if you're Kit's friends and they'll never take me alive!"

Kitty shuddered and turned pale, but we knew this was all mock heroism. A petty still in the mountain side was not likely to be interfered with by summer visitors, but the paling cheek of the lovely young wife showed that she was very fearful of danger, and she followed us to the door to ask us in a sweet imploring way not to mention to Colonel Dysart's family that she did the fine starching and ironing for the hotel visitors.

"George is proud," she said, "and so is the kunnel. I never washed there, and I needn't go to now, but he's had the mountain fevah! Pore boy! it's took him down so!"

Her voice was soft and flutelike; we promised what she asked as her husband called petulantly:

"Kit! don't stand gabblin thar! the fevah's on again!"

Our next venture was of another sort. There was a quarrel between some distillers and the exciseman, and Colonel Dysart went as peacemaker among them and collected a moiety of the tax money. He called at Kitty's on the way up the mountain, and left word that he would be back the next day at noon and would eat dinner with her. Her husband was well now, and that morning he took his rifle and went out "after game," he said. Kitty begged him not to interfere with any of the excisemen and he promised he would not, and he left her with a careless kiss.

Fanny and Louise Dysart got up the idea of a picnic to meet their father, visit Kitty and spend a day in the mountains at the same time. There were no dresses hung in Kitty's cabin, though her hand had goffered the ruffles on Fanny's crisp lawn and Louise's organdy, through the medium of the head waiter at the hotel, but they unceremoniously asked her to admire the work. They chaffed her about her handsome husband, and wondered where he was, and declared laughingly they would not have come if they had not expected to see him. Colonel Dysart was late, and the picnickers had their feast spread under the mountain pines, and Kitty made a charming hostess, but she was anxious and seemed watching and listening. At last Colonel Dysart came riding slowly, and with his bridle arm hanging by his side broken by a rifle ball! The girls sobbed and clung to him, and asked a thousand questions, but Kitty helped him off his horse, got him in the house, and with the help of others of the party bandaged up the broken arm. Then the colonel talked with white lips and set teeth.

"The —— highwaymen. It was the money they wanted and they meant to shoot me like a dog. Four of them set on one man. Masked like thieves every mother's son of 'em! Well, I settled the account of one of 'em; drilled him thru and thru so he'll never know what hurt him! A mean, sneakin' coward! Hallo, Kitty! blood makes you sick, hey?"

For Kitty had dropped like a shot bird at his feet.

"It was the blood," she said, and she soon came round and helped us to get off, a silent terrified party, for even an outlaw's death is a shadow on one's soul, but we all felt that the colonel had done the country a service. These outrages had been frequent of late.

We hated to leave Kitty alone, but she said George would be right back, and we left her watching the winding mountain road, anxious for a first glimpse of his loved face.

We learned later about his home-coming. Kitty watched till sunset, then she prepared the supper he loved best, and sat down to wait for his step. It was after sunset when a hand touched the gates, and a woman—a neighbor, came in. Kitty saw her and rose; the woman was dressed in her best garb, and carried her shoes in her hand, a habit peculiar to the people of the mountain country of Virginia when they carry bad news.

"Have you heard anything?" she asked, as she faced Kitty.

"Heerd what?" asked the girl, with dry lips.

"They's a crowd up yonder on the mounting—a man's dead there! I reckon they won't tech him till the crowner comes. He wuz shot thru the heart. I—tho't mebbe—you—mought—somebody ought to tell you—"

The woman was talking to the cabin walls! Kitty had caught the meaning and she was flying up the mountain slope with the speed of a deer.

We were all there, a stage load of us, who had gone with the colonel to identify the man who was shot, but some petty official, clothed with a little brief authority, had forbidden any one touching the body until the proper officer came. No one recognized the figure lying prone in the moonlight, face down in the wayside dust; no one seemed to care to touch him, when the underbrush suddenly parted and Kitty stood there, white and terror-stricken in the pale glory of the night. No one tried to stop her as she threw herself with a wild cry on the motionless figure, and turned it in her arms as if it had been an infant, so that the face was next to hers. Then she stripped off the mask the robber still wore, and we all saw the pale, aristocratic face, calm and fixed in death, almost smiling in its waxen beauty.

It was the face of Gentleman George.—*Mrs. M. L. Rayne.*

WHITE HOUSE SOCIETY.

The Social Change Looked for Under an Æsthetic President.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

Washington society, perhaps the most frivolous, tawdry and mixed of any city in the world, is congratulating itself upon the drawing near of what it is pleased to call "a polite regime." Washington society, cold, calculating and mercurial, has just torn down its ostentatious mourning for President Garfield and prostrates itself at the feet of his successor with open adulation and genuine inward rejoicing. Washington society felicitates that it has a representative in the White House at last. The longed for, the devoutly wished, has arrived. A social gentleman, an aristocratic single gentleman, a super-æsthetic gentleman has succeeded to the throne. In Washington society I do not now mean the official and semi-official world of Washington, which todies to anything in power, and plunges its red nose in the sand before anybody in authority, but the blue blood of Virginia and Maryland, which runs along the aristocratic suburb of Georgetown, and forms the nucleus of as pure a civilization and social refinement as can be found in any city of the union. While the leaders of this cultured article are for the most part wealthy, wealth is not a test of membership, as vulgar wealth is never of the truly best society anywhere. This circle once ruled, but it was in Buchanan's time. When Mr. Lincoln took the executive chair, the man, the circumstances, and the woman drove the brilliant and cultured people of refined society in the back ground. Lincoln was surrounded by rough soldiers, and was himself plain, blunt and uncouth, caring more for the smutty yarns of the ward room than for the society of ladies. It was a time of perpetual war and anxiety, and many of

THE CHARMED CIRCLE,

which surrounded Buchanan and his predecessors, had friends engaged on the other side. Even had this not been the case, the vulgarity of Mrs. Lincoln would have caused all but the official circle to hold aloof. The succession of Johnson was followed by an attempt of the old regime to revive the glory of a former decade, but the scars of war were too fresh, and these were torn open in the bitterness of the political struggle which followed. The society of the White House soon fell below even its former standard. With the advent of Grant came the manners of the mess room and the tawdry evidences of shoddy society. The president who could deliberately puff his cigar in the face of his lady visitors, and set out a bottle of whisky to his gentleman guests, could not hope to attract the cultured, nor fail to disgust the refined of every grade. The second Grant regime was even worse than the first in a social point of view, as well as political. When Hayes came in through fraud he introduced the practices of fraud—made a parade of his asceticism. He banished wine from his table, which was the hospitable board of the nation, with a loud flourish of trumpets, and finally banished the table itself out of a penurious economy. The government had increased the presidential salary to $50,000 a year to enable the chief executive of the American people to entertain in a way suited to its exalted station. The western president responded by putting it in his pocket. Hayes not only did this, but drew his salary quarterly or monthly in advance, contrary to law. Mrs. Hayes was the head of the household. She was a very good old-fashioned woman, and took society to be a magnified Sunday school class, of which, *ex officio*, her husband was superintendent. Mr. Hayes, the fraud, was succeeded by

MR. GARFIELD, THE SCHOLAR.

Mr. Garfield had always found life too short for the society of anything but books and politics. In this he was assisted by a plain, simple and intellectual wife. They brought with them, as their predecessor had done, the simple western habits of life and the crude western culture. There was nothing in either of them to promise a brilliant era in the White House. Thus, to review them briefly, two consecutive decades of Washington society, which, sinking yearly further and further away from the Executive Mansion, gave place to the semi-political, semi-official mixed democratic element, which swarms about each successive head of the government—the chief ingredients being official position and toadyism. With the advent of President Arthur of New York, we are told to prepare for "a polite regime." The frosty edge of aristocratic breeding is to be turned toward the parvenues who have infested the Executive Mansion. There is to be something more under the reign of Arthur than mere political lunches, cold and dry state dinners, public receptions and prayers, cold tea and whisky. Because, says the Washington social world, Arthur is a gentleman by birth and breeding, and he will live like a gentleman. It is this idea which brings out the congratulation and happy anticipation of the super-æsthetical fashionable world. If they are not permitted to enjoy the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion themselves, the individual members of this circle feel that in the president they have an honored representative. There will be select receptions at which the rabble will be excluded; there will be dinners to somebody else than pub. funcs. and old women; there will be wine at these dinners, and good wine, too; there will be dancing, perhaps, also, a vision which fills the Washington mind with pleasurable anticipation. In short, the polite regime includes all that fashionable Washington society demands.

UNEQUAL MARRIAGES.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The men and women who make unequal matches are not those who find matrimony a blessing. They usually rue the mistake they made, and suffer it in the discord it creates in their families. Nor does the trouble stop here. The children of such marriages are far more unhappy than those born of parents whose social rank and prospects are nearer together. They early learn that their relations on one side of the house are better than those on the other, and the discords and enmities awakened by their parents' marriage react upon them. Young people, however, who are in love and are bent upon matrimony rarely consider the consequences of their act; they usually persist in their folly and see themselves somewhat in the light of martyrs. Their bliss is too often short lived, or, if it lasts through the first year of married life, both the man and the woman find that, to say the least, they were hasty, and that each might have lived without the other for a considerable time longer, perhaps forever.

A graduate of two colleges and presumably a man of education and culture, a person of wealth and social rank, was married recently to the daughter of a shoemaker of Oyster bay, Long Island. The contracting parties, fortunately were not infants before the law, and the consequences of their mistake, if there had been a mistake made, will not be so hard to meet as it would be were both in their youth. Presumably, the bride is the husband's inferior, not because of her father's poverty and lowly condition, but by reason of it. She may be as good and angelic in disposition as angels are said to be, but if she be lacking in mental and those other qualities of repose and dignity, in a word, if wanting in the manners of a lady of the world, in the best sense of the word, misery is most likely to follow. A man has so many different advantages over a woman in the way of personal independence, that he can, generally speaking, attain knowledge faster than she, in her more retired place in the world. His outlook is broader, and his good health and practical sense will help him to meet life more evenly and with less friction than she can, provided they begin life on the same plane. If the woman be the man's superior at the outset she will scarcely keep the mental distance between herself and her husband. She may retain all the advantages that she possessed at the start, but, it is not likely that he would remain so stationary as would she under like circumstances. But there are greater chances of happiness in this case than if the acts are reversed and the husband is the superior. He continues ahead, and by and by, when the early infatuation has worn off and reason asserts its sway, the lack of companionship is felt. The man has a wife but she is not all he would like his wife to be. By reason of her delinquencies he is cut off from the social place he would like to occupy, and which was his before marriage. Disastrous results naturally follow. Either he loses heart and becomes an exile from his right place, or else he pushes on in the race and leaves his wife behind him. The history of unequal matches the world over proves this, but the misery and the wrong that flow from it nobody has ever yet attempted to calculate. Men of brains who seek wives below themselves do it at the peril of their future happiness and worldly peace, and they are not strong enough to overcome their mistake, no matter how exceptionally prosperous their outward circumstances may be. Rightly married, a man is winged for any flight; unequally matched he is seriously disabled for great work.

The man or the woman who is ashamed of the wife or husband chosen lives but a poor sort of a life, from which there is no happy deliverance. Unequal unions may be very romantic for the time being, but they ultimately become, as a rule, the most barren of sentiment of any that are contracted. The pretty, rosy-cheeked maiden who is wedded for her blushes and her shy, pretty ways, is all too likely to be neglected further on because the roses have faded from her cheeks and her shyness is replaced by stolid indifference or downright hardness of demeanor. A woman who marries above her station is to be no less pitied than she who weds below it. In the first instance her misery will come through the loss of her husband's regard, and in the next through the loss of her own self-respect. It was only a little while ago that the highly educated daughter of an ex-governor of Connecticut eloped with a man hired to take care of her father's horses. Much of romance was made out of it at the time, and injudicious friends who saw in it a vindication of the popular saying that love is no respecter of rank or worldly place, urged that the pair be forgiven and received into the bride's family on an equal footing. The father would not risk the breaking up of his home by the entry into it of the new made member, and he disowned the daughter. What is the result? That same daughter who repaid the love of her father with scorn of his feelings is to-day earning her living with her needle, and making herself miserable in the company of people who, however kind they may be, are wholly unfit to be her companions. If she finds it hard, what will it be to the children she will rear, who will judge her harshly when they come to realize their mother's mistake? Children born of such unions are usually marked with the restlessness and unhappy feelings of the parents, and if they grow to wholesome minded and happy hearted, they are to be congratulated. As a general thing, they are the opposite to this, and are not likely to forgive their parents' folly. The daughter of the shoemaker, or the blacksmith, may in reality be the equal of the rich man's son, who has had thousands of dollars used to buy every advantage, social and educational, but it is not commonly the case that she is. The chances are all against her, and it will require an immense reserve of affection to make such a union tolerable. If she is not called upon to enact the role of a neglected wife, she is the happy exception to the rule that knows few exceptions. The one thing, it is said, that operates against so great a man as Henry Clay, was the difference in character between himself and wife. This difference grew with their years, and when their children had grown to manhood, instead of their being the crown and honor of their lives, as they should have been, to say the least they were not so. The histories of very many of our public men attest the irremediable results of unequal marriages, and there is scarcely a thinking man or woman who cannot name illustrations of this kind. It is rarely that two people who start out as equals retain their respective positions, the one or the other falls behind in the race, and where, in the beginning, the inequality exists, the breach widens, generally speaking, with the years, and vain regret is the end of what was thought to be so fair and full of promise.

The Greek of the New Testament.

[J. I. Mombert, in Churchman.]

The language in which the New Testament is written is Hellenistic Hebrew or Greek, not classical Greek. The writers are Hellenists, or Jews familiar with Hebrew forms of thought using the Greek language, for it cannot be proved on credible testimony that they spoke Hebrew, Greek or Latin. The popular dialect of Judea proper was Syro-Chaldaic, and that was the speech used by our Lord and his apostles in conversation, and when they taught the people. While Syro Chaldaic was the popular dialect in Judea, Greek was the only language in universal use throughout the Roman empire—not only read and understood by educated people, but spoken by the Jews of Alexandria and of the dispersion, at Antioch as well as at Rome; and it remained the medium of communication to a comparatively late period, for Ignatius wrote in Greek to the Romans, Clemens Romanus wrote in Greek from Rome, and Irenæus in the same language from Lugdunum. It is doubtless owing to this circumstance that the original books and epistles of the New Testament were written, if not composed, in Greek—that is, in Hellenistic Greek, which for the present purpose may be described as Greek formed on Hebrew modes of thought. Add to this a considerable admixture of Syro-Chaldaic, and of classical, that is, of Attic Greek, unobscured by provincialisms, and particularly adapted to express the sublime conceptions of the new faith, and we have the Greek of the New Testament.

The building for the O. R. & N. Co.'s hospital, situated near the soldier's cemetery at the Dalles, is nearly completed. This will be a very healthy locality, and the rooms of the building are very convenient in case of sickness. In case it is not needed for smallpox patients the hospital will be used for any employee who may receive injuries, or who may have become sick from other diseases, and have no friends to take care of them.

BELLE SIDDON'S CAREER.

TWENTY YEARS OF ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE.

A Beautiful Girl Arrested as a Spy—Turning Gambler in the West—She Meets her Evil Genius—Attempted Suicide.

[From the San Francisco Examiner.]

"There is a woman sitting there in that cell whose history is a very remarkable one," said the turnkey of the city prison. The woman sat with bowed head upon a rough wooden bench in the corner of the cage usually assigned to inebriated females. Her hat and shawl had been torn off in her resistance to arrest, and her long black hair hung down, forming a complete veil over her face. Her dress was torn and dirty, and upon the whole she was a pitiable object—a complete picture of abject misery and despair. Shortly afterward she arose and advanced to the bars, and in coarse, hoarse tones, and a mixture of oaths and imprecations, demanded a drink of water. As the gas rays fell upon her countenance the reporter recognized her. It was Belle Siddons, alias Mme. Vestal, alias Mrs. Hallet, the noted faro dealer and doctor for the Black Hills road agents.

Belle Siddons was known during the first two years of the war of the rebellion as the belle of St. Louis. A relative of the last governor before the war broke out, she had made quite a sensation in Jefferson City on her debut in society. Coming direct to the state capital from the Female University at Lexington, her accomplishments and remarkable beauty, combined with her distinguished family connections, won for her the homage of all the gay youths in the state capital. Intensely southern at heart, this beautiful girl reigned over the minds of all the chivalric youth then preparing to march forth to follow the state flag southward; Her most devoted admirers were the union officers attached to Gen. Halleck's or Gen. Curtis' headquarters. She rode with them, danced with them, and might be seen almost nightly in their company at DeBar's opera house.

In December, 1862, Gen. Curtis ordered her arrest as a spy. One of her admirers, attached to Curtis' staff, had warned her of the impending danger and she attempted to escape southward by the usual "grapevine railroad," known only to southern sympathizers. She was captured near Ste. Genevieve, with positive evidence of her guilt in her possession, and brought to St. Louis. When before General Schofield the proud southern beauty daringly announced her own guilt. She confessed to having kept Generals Forrest and Sterling Price informed of every movement made at the union general headquarters, and claimed the honor of arresting Forrest in his well executed raid on the Memphis & Mobile railroad, which cut off Grant's supplies at Holly Springs, and compelled him to take the river route to Vicksburg. She was sent to the Grant street rebel prison, from whence she was permitted to go south a few months afterward, through the influence of her remarkable beauty upon the provost marshal general.

Her career in the south is known only to herself, as she declines to speak of it. She reappeared soon after the close of the war as a successful lobbyist at Jefferson City. While the legislature of 1871 was in session, Mrs. Siddons suddenly fell in love with a handsome young sport from Kansas City named Newt Hallet, to whom she was married, and started with him to Texas. Hallet died of yellow fever, and his widow left the "lone star state" for the northwest country, where she appeared in a new role. Discarding the name of her husband (Hallet), she assumed his business as faro dealer, under the name of Mme. Vestal. Thousands who have visited such places as Wichita and Ellsworth—the cattle headquarters in Kansas and Cheyenne and Deadwood, will remember seeing this remarkable woman, attired in velvets, lace and diamonds, presiding over a faro table, or sometimes twirling the roulette wheel in the most popular gambling saloons in those cities. There she would sit, night after night, month after month, pale, stern and impassive.

She boasted that she had never done a kind act, returned a dollar won, or asked a favor since she became a gambler. Said she: "My luck was invariable, and I had a superstition that if I allowed the first thought of kindness to enter my soul it would break the spell. I hated every man who came to play against me; they came to break my bank, why should I spare them? My husband never gave back money or spared either friend or foe in any play; why should I?" She went to the wildest excesses in dissipation. When not sitting behind her gambling table, she was eating or drinking. But she was never known to drink in her gambling hall. There she would sit, silent and brilliant, coldly shuffling the cards, or carelessly twirling her roulette wheel. Women she despised, and seldom spoke to or of them. She never quarreled or exchanged words of anger. Her prompt argument was her pistol, which always lay beside her stacks of money. Her favorite costume was red or black velvet, ornamented with a profusion of gaudy jewelry, mostly diamonds and rubies. Her luxuriant black hair usually hung carelessly looped over her shoulders, with gold and diamond clasps. This sensational costume, she said, was part of her stock in trade.

When the Deadwood and other Black Hills gold diggings were creating excitement in 1876, Mme. Vestal chartered a four horse omnibus in Denver, had it modeled into a beautiful boudoir or bedroom, and, attended by several of her attendant sporting men with wagons loaded with tents and gambling furniture, started for the Black Hills. On her arrival there she opened her gambling palace under canvas. There it was she became acquainted with Archie Cumming, a former guerrilla on the Kansas border, and with whom this strange woman fell madly in love. Through him Mme. Vestal became acquainted with the organized gang of stage robbers and road agents, who for several years made the stage roads between the Black Hills and the Union Pacific railroad anything but a pleasant route for people with money. Mme. Vestal, according to her own confession, became the confidant and adviser of the gang. No robbery was undertaken of which she disapproved, and none failed in which she advised and planned the details. Sitting in the gambling hall, quiet and observant each night, she could hear the conversation of all kinds of people. Detectives were lured to her table by "cappers and steerers" sent out for that purpose, and by her permitted to win money, while she listened to their conversation about the road agents. By this means was enabled to keep the gang posted as to what was going on—when treasure was going to be sent out, or when a gold-laden miner was about to take the stage for the railroad. When the road agents were surprised by a party of armed officers concealed in a decoy treasure coach, between Deadwood and Rapid City in 1877, Archie Cummings and one of his pals were wounded and Alex. Caswell killed. This strange woman at once abandoned her gambling palace, and went out into the woods to where her lover and his partner lay helpless and wounded, and there attended their wants. Not daring to bring a surgeon from Deadwood to dress their wounds, lest detectives should follow to their place of hiding, these wounded robbers must have died had not Mme. Vestal come to their assistance. She had learned something of surgery while in the south during the war, and, according to her own statement, was competent to extract a bullet or set a limb as well as any surgeon in the hills. Her cunning devices baffled all efforts to discover the hiding place of her beloved stage robber and his companion, and, by her management, they were over taken into Deadwood unseen by the detectives, and there treated successfully for their wounds, and sent forth again to prey upon the stage line.

About this time (1877) Mme. Vestal seems first to have met her evil genius, or at least a man who neither feared her, nor her formidable influence as the queen of the desperadoes and sports in the hills. Boone May, the present young and daring chief of detectives on the Sydney, Cheyenne and Black Hills stage line, was then a stage driver. Cunning, reckless, and brave to a degree almost incredible, he won his way to the favor of Mme. Vestal and by his careless manner, and gay and festive style attracted the attention of the female gambler, and soon won from her sufficient information to put him on the trail of the road agents. Boone May never talks to newspaper men if he can avoid it, and he has never revealed the details of the details of the tragedy here related. The story was told by the woman on what she supposed to be her death bed, and in such an excited and disjointed manner that only the outlines could be obtained. Boone May and his gang succeeded in obtaining such information from Mme. Vestal as justified him in sending a dispatch to Cheyenne, which caused the arrest of Archie Cummings and two of his companions just as they were boarding the westbound train at Laramie City, on their way to San Francisco, where Mme. Vestal had arranged to follow them. They were sent to Cheyenne and from there under guard in irons to Deadwood.

Soon after crossing Platte river, near Fort Laramie, a party of 30 armed men stopped the coach and took the three road agents from it and hung them one by one, using the same rope for each, allowing the last to see the first kick and struggle before suffering the same penalty. Archie Cummings, not yet recovered from his wounds, asked for permission to pray and for time to write a farewell letter to his mother. This was granted on condition that he gave up the names of his confederates in crime and revealed the hiding place of his money, accumulated from frequent stage robberies. This he declined. He was then offered his life if he would give up his hidden treasure. He accepted the conditions, and after revealing the hiding place of his stolen gold he was at once strung up, and a notice written and posted, warning all persons to let the bodies hang. This was on Cottonwood creek, on the Black Hills and Fort Laramie stage road. One of the vigilantes, for a share of the dead Cummings' money, related the details of the tragedy to his paramour, Mme. Vestal, who, after attempting to drown her grief in liquor, took an overdose of poison. Mme. Vestal announced her determination to kill Boone May and every man engaged in the hanging of her pet. But up to this time Boone May still lives, the terror of the renegades and desperadoes of the Black Hills and western Nebraska.

From the time of her attempted suicide this remarkable woman appears to have lost her characteristic courage and surrendered herself to drink. She appeared in Leadville, Col., during the fall and winter of 1879, where she made herself quite prominent as the proprietress of the largest music hall and dance house on State street. From thence she says she drifted to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and thence to Tucson and Tombstone, at each place losing money in gambling. She says she arrived in San Francisco last May, since which time she has been living alone in a furnished room on Kearney street. She still possesses some money, sufficient, perhaps, to keep her until her limited life is ended, for she is fast drinking herself into the grave. A slave to opium and brandy, this once bright ornament of St. Louis society must soon find her way to the oblivion of the grave of the stranger. There have been few women who started out in life with brighter prospects or under more brilliant auspices. Beautiful, accomplished, highly connected and well educated, she might have chosen her place in the highest walks of life. Her career has been eventful and exciting. She has passed through the several phases of life, belle of society, affianced bride, spy, hospital nurse, lobbyist, gambler's wife, gambler, confederate of robbers, saloon keeper, and now, after wandering all over the frontier, she finds herself behind the bars of the female cell in the city jail of San Francisco.

Washington's Coach.

Benjamin Richardson, the eccentric New York gentleman who owns the carriage in which Washington made his tour of the Southern states in 1791, has written to the foreign visitors to the Yorktown celebration inviting them to inspect the antique vehicle, and the invitation has been accepted. The old chariot was exhibited at the centennial exhibition, but it now occupies a conspicuous position in the lobby of Wood's museum.

This is the only one of Washington's carriages in existence, and it is unquestionably the most wonderfully constructed piece of road machinery of the kind extant. "The Ark," as its facetious custodians at the centennial were pleased to call it, was built in 1789 by John White, of this city, who regarded it as his masterpiece and felt as proud of his work as the builder of the famous "one hoss shay" did of his. When full-rigged and loaded with four inside passengers, a driver on the bow and a footman perched on the poop deck, "The Ark" weighed nearly four thousand pounds; but it was made of such excellent material that in lumbering over two thousand miles of rough country roads in the south not a screw or bolt was started. Even now, after the lapse of nearly a century, the old chariot is in a good state of preservation, and it would stand as much rough travel as a carriage built twenty years ago. The woodwork of the vehicle is oak. The axles, wheels, whiffletree bar and lifts of wheel do not differ from those parts of the carriages of the present day, except that in Mr. White's masterpiece they are of monster size. The wheels are but little heavier than those now in use, but their circumference is much greater. That "The Ark" was built to last is proven by the fact that every bit of woodwork, from the sole-leather covered dash-board to the footman's stand in the rear, is heavily bound with iron and strongly riveted. The woodwork in the bodies of ordinary barouches is quarter-inch ash or poplar, but no such light stuff was used in building his rolling relic of the past century, and the general's "heaviest hoss" might thunder his heels against the dashboard for a week without damaging it in the least. Instead of the cloth lining of the carriages known to the present generation, Washington's family vehicle is lined inside with black pebbled calfskin, and green painted oak blinds, nearly as large as those of an ordinary dwelling house, admit light and air to enter the cavernous depths of the coach when it is in motion. The body of the carriage swings by leather straps from four old fashioned upright springs, which are braced and bolted in a score of places. From the top of the coach to the ground the distance is eight feet six inches, and the cavity is large enough to contain a couple of hogsheads. The front of the carriage is decorated with two lamps, each of which contains the mouldy stub of a tallow candle, and the pleasant young historian who tells the patrons of the museum all about the curiosities on exhibition there kindly informed a reporter yesterday that those nubbins were placed in the lamp sockets "by General Washington hisself."

How to Select a Husband.

As has been profoundly remarked that the way of telling a toadstool from a mushroom is to eat it. If you die, it was a toadstool; if you live it was a mushroom. A similar method is employed in the selection of husbands. Marry him; if he kills you, he was a bad husband; if he makes you happy, he is a good one. There is really no other criterion. Some young men that seem unexceptionable, indeed very desirable, when they are single, are perfectly horrid as soon as they are married. All the latent brute there is in the heart comes out as soon as a sensitive and delicate being seeks her happiness in his companionship. The honeymoon lasts a very short time, the receptions and rounds of parties are soon over, and then the two sit down to make home happy. If she has married a society man, he will soon begin to get bored; he will yawn and go to sleep on the sofa. Then he will take his hat and go down to the club and see the boys, and perhaps not come home until morning. If she has married a man engrossed in business he will be fagged out when he comes home. He may be a sickly man that she must nurse, a morose man that she must seek to cheer, a drunken man that she must sit up for, a violent man that she fears, a fool whom she soon learns to despise, a vulgar man for whom she must apologize—in short, there are thousands of ways of being bad husbands and very few ways of being good ones. And the worst of it is, that the poor, silly women are apt to admire in single men the very traits that make bad husbands, and look with contempt or ridicule upon those quiet virtues which make home happy. Men with very little personal beauty or style often make the wife happy, and sometimes quite the reverse. The number of ways of being a bad husband is almost as great as the number of ways of being ugly. No one can tell from the demeanor of a single man what sort of a husband he will be. However, she must marry somebody.

The Virginia Contest.

[New York Times.]

The Mahone movement owes much of its strength to the fact that the regular democrats of Virginia have never shown any disposition to deal more justly with the state debt than the readjusters. They have made cheap professions, but they have done nothing and proposed nothing that would effect the honest discharge of the obligations of the state. The plan of readjustment, bad as it is, appears to be the best thing in the way of a practical proposition for settling with the public creditors that has any chance of popular support in Virginia. There seems to be no honest debt-paying sentiment on which a political party can base its hopes of success. This is discreditable to the people as a whole, but it is, unfortunately, a fact. On the other hand, there is a very great difference between the Bourbon and the liberal parties in Virginia on questions which involve some of the vital principles of the republican party of the nation. Northern republicans desire to see equality of political rights established throughout the length and breadth of the land. They wish to see the negro voters of the south protected in the free exercise of the suffrage and elections in that section freed from the reproach of intimidation and fraud, and they recognize the fact that these results can be effectually brought about only by the people of the southern states themselves. They see in the Virginia contest the beginning of a movement which promises to divide southern sentiment on a new line and to work the political regeneration of that entire section.

There is one case of small pox in The Dalles, that of a man lately from Butte creek, named Armstrong. He is cared for in the pest house.

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[illegible] remarkable strength and dexterity for his years, and when twenty-four years of age he began publicly to exhibit his astonishing feats. Among other of Joy's performances, he is said to have been able to retain and keep in place a strong horse, urged by whip to escape his powerful rein, solely by the chest of his pull, without any stay or support whatever. Aided by a strong leathern girdle or belt, and supporting himself by pressing his arms on a railing, he could lift from the ground a stone said to be a ton weight. He also broke asunder a rope fastened to a wall which had previously borne more than a ton and a half weight without breaking. Notwithstanding his great strength, he was possessed of singularly agile and flexible joints, many wonderful stories being told of his feats in this respect—such as placing a glass of wine on the sole of his foot, which he could twist round with his hands, and convey in this way to his mouth without spilling.

[illegible] market until after the 1st of January [illegible]. Sales of all kinds have been limited for the week, and fleeces included XXX, XX and above at 42@44c for Ohio and Pennsylvania; Wisconsin and Michigan X, 42@43, medium and No. 1 fleeces 45@48, including Ohio and Michigan. Unwashed wools firm and in fair demand, coarse and carpet wools range from 18 to 20, fine 24@26, medium grades 35@38c. Combing and delaine fleeces are in fair demand at 45@50c for delaine and No. 1 combing, and 30@32 for medium unwashed combing, and 25 for coarse. California wool is quiet and old stocks of fall are hard to sell. Spring has been selling at 25@34. Pulled wools are in unsteady demand and choice supers are firm. Sales of choice eastern and Maine at 45@51, good 40@44, common supers 30@37. In foreign wool very little has been done. Dealers have been selling at 18c in bond and 32½ duty paid, and carpet wools at full prices.

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said property above mentioned [illegible] said libel mentioned, be condemned [illegible] use of the United States according [illegible] in such case made and provided [illegible] pursuance of the said monition [illegible] the said court, to me directed and [illegible] give notice unto all persons [illegible] property or knowing or having anything [illegible] the same shall not be condemned [illegible] use of the United States, pursuant [illegible] of information, that they be [illegible] the said district court, at the city of [illegible] district on the 6th day of December [illegible] in the forenoon of said day, if the same [illegible] of jurisdiction, otherwise [illegible] thereafter, then [illegible] for the same and to make [illegible]. Dated at Portland, [illegible] of November, 1881. EDWARD [illegible]
United States Marshal